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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 7, 1917

No. 22

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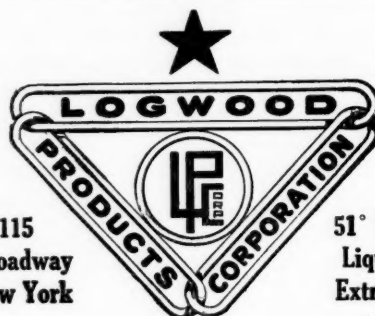
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FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON COMMERCE

In declaring a new submarine war Germany will add to the difficulties in America of receiving shipments from abroad. Available ships will be greatly reduced in number by cancellations and the doubling of war risk rates will naturally be followed by higher freight charges. Now that the United States government has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, commerce will be still further restricted. The result will be felt in the drug and chemical trade in many ways.

While stocks of crude drugs have not been replenished to any large extent during the past year, occasional shipments have been received. The probability is that none whatever can be obtained if the threatened complications develop. Some botanical drugs formerly imported from the Far East are entirely off the market. From Mediterranean ports irregular shipments of many important drugs have supplied pressing needs, but at unprecedented prices.

England's purpose to nationalize her shipping will be pushed vigorously and the energies of the Empire will be devoted to supplying the mother country with food, still further reducing available tonnage for neutrals.

Without further supplies of certain dyestuffs from Germany for the use of the government printing bureau, which has been dependent on imported colors for its stamps, Uncle Sam will feel the effect of the trade restrictions even as much as the corner drug store will feel it. The druggist will miss a few German preparations upon which he relied, but the effect will be more keenly felt in prices than in any strenuous drug privation.

There will be great delay, undoubtedly, in railroad traffic owing to the congestion following the railroad embargoes made necessary by the shipping situation. But collections are good, the bank clearings exceptionally large and the business outlook promising.

The upset conditions in the drug trade in the early part of 1916 may be repeated and feverish speculative buying may make prices very uncertain from day to day, but the result of January inventories should have a soothing effect and conditions will soon become settled again. Failures were few and far between in 1916 and there is promise of still greater prosperity in 1917.

DUTY TO PROSECUTE SWINDLERS

The petty swindle by which some rascal made a few dollars in selling precipitated chalk as bismuth subnitrate may not seem a very serious transaction in itself, but the possibilities for great injury to the drug and chemical trade are indicated by the ease with which this fraud was perpetrated. Labels of well-known and reputable firms were duplicated and the chalk put up in cartons similar to those used by the firms involved in packing a valuable chemical. The product was sold as bismuth subnitrate and the manufacturer who bought it used it in making xeroform but failed to get results and suffered a loss of approximately \$1,000 in consequence.

Cases might be enumerated wherein the loss would run into hundreds of thousands, but aside from the material damage there is the injury to the reputation of the firms whose goods were made the basis for the swindle. It is probable that, considerable of the spurious bismuth subnitrate has been distributed in this country and may fall into the hands of consumers who are not familiar with the high standing and reputable business record of the firms involved. What amount of publicity can rectify the harm done in such cases?

A more serious phase of the fraud is the allegation that the spurious goods were intended for export. The entire chemical and drug trade would be the sufferers then, because the foreign purchaser would blame the American spirit of greed and would cease trading with the United States. There have been numerous complaints in the past by consuls and agents of American firms abroad that inferior goods were being shipped in export trade. One manufacturer has gone so far as to declare that anything was good enough for export and that it was the opportunity now for manufacturers to make money on cheap goods because the foreign trade would go back to Great Britain, France and Germany after the war, in spite of all the United States could do, owing to the high costs in this country.

It is hoped the chemical and drug interests will protect themselves from insinuations that inferior manufactures are sent to Europe or to South America. By vigorous prosecution of swindlers whose acts tarnish the reputation of American merchants the false impression regarding export goods can be corrected and here is an opportunity to rid the trade of certain undesirables whose operations are constantly growing more annoying and dangerous. For the best interests of the drug business, these men should be prosecuted relentlessly and every possible exertion made to obtain evidence that will make conviction certain. One firm has employed detectives on the case. Why not unite all interests in a common cause and make the prosecution so determined and effective as to put a stop to the fraudulent practices which have increased so rapidly of late?

MAY BE "JOKER" IN THE TARIFF

Dr. Charles F. Herty, former president of the American Chemical Society and now editor of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, says Germany will attempt to enter sulphur colors without the payment of the specific duty of 5 cents a pound under the exception in the general revenue bill which excludes from the specific duty all indigoids whether or not derived from indigo.

American manufacturers of sulphur colors who believed the industry was properly protected will find their domestic trade somewhat curtailed after the war if this view is upheld by the Appraisers and Customs Court.

The address delivered before the Business Science Club, of Philadelphia, by Gilbert H. Montague of New York, recently, may also serve to awaken manufacturers to the tariff situation not only on dyestuffs, but all other products which will meet competition here after commercial relations with the rest of the world return to normal conditions.

"Preparedness against this war of the entire world against us, in which nearly four billions of foreign trade and a half billion of our gold reserve are the stakes, is now halting," said Mr. Montague, "because the business

men of this country, who have most to lose by this warfare, have not awakened to their danger and are not supplementing the efforts of President Wilson and the Federal Trade Commission to enact legislation at this session of Congress to equip American business to meet this great emergency."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Exporters of drugs and chemicals face new complications and still higher costs now that Germany has announced her intention to begin a ruthless submarine warfare. Underwriters have doubled war risk rates to some ports. It is estimated that the insurance on cargoes now on the way to European countries amounts to about \$20,000,000. The fear that German liners held at New York might make a dash for the "freedom of the seas" and prey upon commerce is groundless. They haven't coal enough to steam as far as Sandy Hook, even if they could be pulled off the mud banks in the docks where they are moored, and the machinery has been wrecked by Germans to make the ships useless for the United States.

American manufactures sent abroad last year were double in value those of 1915. Manufactures ready for consumption were valued at \$2,625,686,208, the Commerce Department announces, compared with \$1,315,105,552 in 1915. They formed more than half of the year's increase in exports which aggregated \$5,421,269,162, against \$3,493,230,532 in 1915. Crude materials for use in manufacturing exported amounted to \$719,760,977, an increase of \$152,000,000 over 1915. Better keep all the crude materials at home and do the manufacturing here!

Chemistry is at present the field of widest investigation by the public who make use of New York's great free library at 42nd street and Fifth avenue, says the Chief of the Division of Technology. Scores of investigators for chemical concerns visit the library daily for information concerning manufacturing processes. It is evident that the dyestuffs industry will have a better field to draw upon when technical experts are wanted than during the early days of its efforts to expand.

Peace talk seems to excite the stock market more than general business. Evidently both manufacturers and dealers in the drug and chemical trade are prepared for price fluctuations this year and will be able to withstand sudden changes with more serenity than in the early part of 1916. Manufacturers are well situated, having orders on hand to last well into the new year, and general business is of a magnitude never equalled in America.

The imports of drugs and chemicals for the week ending January 19, 1917, were valued at \$464,176. For the corresponding week in 1916 the value of the imports was \$1,620,415. Colors and dyes imported during the same week in 1917 were valued at \$112,000. The imports for the corresponding week in 1916 totaled \$269,999. The United States is evidently getting along very well all by itself.

A subscriber writes: "Our firm is at present conducting seven drug stores and must thank DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS for many good buys made during the year."

MERCK & CO. TO PROSECUTE SWINDLERS WHO COUNTERFEITED BISMUTH LABEL

Druggists Requested to Return Any Cartons Bearing the Number 10706—Mallinckrodt & Co. Also Suffer by the Fraud—Swindlers' Arrest Expected Soon

Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, New York, whose well-known label "Bismuth Subnitrate Merck" was counterfeited by swindlers, as reported exclusively in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS last week promptly put detectives on the case and sent a letter to the editor urging the fullest publicity in the interest of the trade.

Mallinckrodt & Co., of St. Louis, with New York offices at 32 Platt street, have the question under consideration. The 5-lb. boxes of bismuth subnitrate, bearing a spurious label and containing precipitated chalk, are still in possession of George H. Segal, 95 William street, who discovered the fraud and traced the sale of the goods through two houses, but found the third address was a vacant lot in Newark, N. J.

A 5-lb. carton of the Mallinckrodt goods, purporting to be bismuth subnitrate and containing only chalk, according to expert opinion, is in the possession of the editor of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. It was obtained from a source which will prove an important link in the prosecution of the swindlers.

Merck & Co. write as follows, concerning the bold counterfeit:

"In the interests of the trade it is considered advisable that the facts stated should be given as wide publicity as possible and, if not inconsistent with your rules, we trust that space can be found for it in the next issue of your publications the DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS and the PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

"Recently the label Bismuth Subnitrate Merck, 1-lb. box, has been counterfeited by a person or persons as yet unknown. The counterfeit label is evidently a photograph or a reproduction of an original label and may be identified by the number '10706' at the lower righthand corner of the label. Instead of being Bismuth Subnitrate as labeled, the contents of the package consist of precipitated chalk. The facts have only just come to light and Merck & Co. are making every effort to discover and bring to justice the perpetrator or perpetrators of the fraud.

"The trade is accordingly warned against purchasing 1-lb. boxes of Bismuth Subnitrate Merck which bear the number 10706 as mentioned above, and recommendation is made that druggists look up their stock and return immediately to the dealer from whom they were purchased any 1-lb. boxes of Bismuth Subnitrate Merck bearing on their labels the number 10706 which may be found on hand."

Not satisfied to counterfeit the labels and substitute chalk for bismuth subnitrate the swindlers were guilty of making grossly false statements regarding the weight, the so-called 5-lb. cartons weighing very little over 4 lbs., container and all.

GROWTH IN CHEMICAL IMPORTS

Total imports of dyestuffs, chemicals, drugs and medicines for the year ending with June, 1916, amounted to \$109,000,000, as compared with \$79,000,000, for the same period ending with June, 1915, and with \$88,000,000, in the fiscal year 1914. These figures show that there was an increase of \$21,000,000, in imports for the last fiscal year, as compared with the fiscal year just preceding the war, in spite of the fact that imports from Germany were largely shut off by the British blockade. A considerable part or perhaps all of the increase in the value of imports was due to the greatly inflated prices prevailing in the war period.

Importations of colors show a marked decrease for 1916, as against 1914, dropping from \$7,240,000, to \$3,340,000. On the contrary, imports of tanning extracts in-

creased from \$2,850,000, to \$5,815,000. There was an advance in the imports of all gums, including camphor, chicle, copal and gambier, from \$12,740,000, to \$14,820,000.

Among the most remarkable increases recorded was the gain from \$1,093,000 in natural or synthetic indigo to \$8,235,000. A large proportion of the increase took place in natural indigo from India, due to the fact that imports of synthetic indigo from Germany have been cut off by the war. The gain in imports of soda was from \$18,000,000, to \$32,000,000, created by the demands of the war munitions industries in this country.

DR. HESSE ON OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY

Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse of the General Chemical Company, commenting on the trade of the United States with Germany, says:

"In the narrow field of chemicals in 1913 the exchange between us and Germany was as follows:

	Exports to Germany	Imports from Germany
Chemical and Pharmaceutical products	\$2,526,000	\$25,616,350
Miscellaneous Pharmaceutical products	112,090	3,305,000
Totals	\$2,638,090	\$28,921,350

"In this narrow field, then, we sold Germany 9 per cent in value of Germany's sales to us.

"In the case of acetate of lime sent to Germany and synthetic indigo brought from Germany in 1913 the approximate equality of value is to be noted. Germany bought 20,364 metric tons (equals 22,457 short tons) of acetate of lime from us; in 1913 Germany produced about 8,200 short tons of 100 per cent indigo; for each ton of 100 per cent indigo not more than one and one-third tons of acetate of lime are needed in ordinary economical working; with forced economies this amount can be reduced considerably; that is, the acetate of lime bought by Germany from us in 1913 was sufficient to make not less than 16,856 tons, or more than twice her then production of 100 per cent synthetic indigo.

"We supplied Germany in 1913 with 99 per cent of her total imports of acetate of lime. It is quite probable that Germany has suffered quite as much from her inability to get copper, fats, phosphate rock, acetate of lime and the like from us as we have suffered from our inability to get potash, pharmaceuticals, dyes and like from her."

CAPITAL INVESTED IN NEW ENTERPRISES

The capital valuation of companies incorporated for the manufacture or distribution of chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., compiled according to months, for the year 1916, and including January, 1917, is as follows:

1916	1915
January\$9,525,000	January\$1,630,000
February37,915,000	February750,000
March1,450,000	March1,925,000
April2,575,000	April1,400,000
May6,800,000	May5,100,000
June553,000	June3,450,000
July330,000	July4,950,000
August1,375,000	August3,260,000
September800,000	September800,000
October25,525,000	October25,525,000
November6,440,000	November1,650,000
December976,000	December10,125,000
Total\$99,274,000	Total\$65,565,000
1917	
January,\$3,550,000	
Grand Total\$168,389,000	

The exports of aloes from the Union of South Africa during the nine months ending September 30, 1916, were 838,079 lbs., against 388,233 lbs. in 1915.

Calcium carbide valued at \$13,437,100 was exported from Niagara Falls, Canada, to the United States during 1916 against \$3,586,053 in 1915.

THE BAYER COMPANY TO DEFEND RIGHTS TO "ASPIRIN" AS A TRADE-MARK

Opinion of Livingston Gifford That Its Exclusive Use Does Not Expire with Patent for Acetyl Salicylic Acid on February 27th

The Bayer Company, Inc., 117 Hudson street, New York, has received a legal opinion from Livingston Gifford, of the firm of Gifford & Bull, 141 Broadway, an authority on patent and trade-mark law, that the right of the company to the exclusive use of "Aspirin" as a trade-mark to distinguish the Bayer manufacture of acetyl salicylic acid will not expire with the patent.

Mr. Gifford declares that the Singer, Lanolin and other decisions are not applicable. The Bayer Company are sending notices to the trade that any infringement of their trade-mark rights will be vigorously prosecuted. The patent on acetyl salicylic acid expires February 27th. In giving his legal opinion to the Bayer Company Mr. Gifford says:

"In my opinion your right to the exclusive use of Aspirin as a trade-mark to distinguish the Bayer manufacture of acetyl salicylic acid will not expire with the patent. In forming this opinion I have fully considered the Singer, Lanolin, and other decisions. None of them are applicable. The facts appertaining to Aspirin are the reverse of those upon which such decisions depended. Some of these facts are the following.

"1. The patent itself gave the name acetyl salicylic acid to the therapeutical substance, and the most that the public can acquire by the expiration of the patent is the right to designate the substance by that name.

"2. Prior to the issue of the patent, February 27, 1900, the name Aspirin had been adopted and applied as the trade-mark distinguishing the Bayer manufacture both in this country and abroad.

"3. 'Aspirin' was registered as the trade-mark of the Bayer manufacture in the United States Patent Office May 2, 1899, and therefore prior to the date of the patent, and no subsequent patent can detract from the exclusive rights acquired by this registration under the trade-mark statute.

"4. In all foreign countries the therapeutical substance of Bayer manufacture is distinguished by the name Aspirin from all other manufactures of the same substance which are designated by the name acetyl salicylic acid, or its translation, often coupled with the name of the house manufacturing it, or even by arbitrary names which were registered by the manufacturers as independent trade-mark names.

"5. Aspirin was registered as the trade-mark of the Bayer manufacture not only in the United States, but in most civilized countries.

"6. During the term of the patent the substance was imported extensively into the United States by infringers as acetyl salicylic acid in defiance of the United States patent, and was known and sold by druggists all over the country.

"7. By no act or word have you ever indicated the intention to dedicate the name Aspirin to any other manufacture of the article, but in labels, advertisements and propaganda you have informed the public that this name was not that of the article, but of the Bayer manufacture thereof.

"8. Official publications, such as the Pharmacopoeia, the Dispensatory, the publications of the American Medical Association, and the government literature, have applied the name acetyl salicylic acid to the therapeutical substance.

"9. The purity and uniformity of the Bayer manufacture have been so jealously guarded in all the Aspirin sold ever since its introduction in all countries of the world, that the value of the trade-mark Aspirin as the representative of this purity and uniformity rises superior to that of the United States patent, both with respect to the public and yourselves, particularly in view of the therapeutical uses of the substance.

"10. Aspirin has been sold with the following statement, or its equivalent, on the label: 'The name of the substance is monoaceticacidester of salicylic acid. The

word Aspirin identifies it as the manufacture of the Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, Germany, or of the assignee of its manufacturing good will in the United States.'

"The label also contained the following: 'The word Aspirin is also protected by registered trade-mark No. 32805.'

"All of the above facts concur in supporting the conclusion that your exclusive rights in the trade-mark Aspirin will in no way be affected by the expiration of the patent on acetyl salicylic acid."

FRANCE PLANS TO BUY CHEMICALS IN AMERICA, CUTTING OUT GERMANY

American Industrial Commission Points Out Opportunity for Trade After the War—Manufacturers Must Study French Conditions

The ninth installment of the report of the American Industrial Commission to France treats on the chemical industry and American relations to it. It says in part:

"The war has completely changed the chemical industry and greatly increased its importance. Only a limited survey can be given in a report of this character, owing to the regulations affecting factories working on orders for the government. Production statistics and similar statements are lacking. The war has convinced many of the French manufacturers that they were operating on altogether too small a scale and that, after the war, it will become necessary to discontinue certain plants and encourage a combination of others.

"France had been a heavy purchaser of chemicals from Germany prior to the war. There is now a general disposition to seek American sources of supply. If the United States is to compete with Germany American manufacturers must study French conditions. Some economists intimate that success will depend upon the proper American representatives, conversant with the French language and thoroughly familiar with the chemical trade.

"Considerable attention is being given to the important subject of chemical education. For a given number of people, Switzerland has 300, Germany 250 and France only 7 chemists. Reasons for the inferiority of the French chemical industry, submitted by a professor of one of the universities in Paris, are: Lack of standard factory methods, insufficient general knowledge, lack of technical education and banking conditions.

"In the readjustment period, after the war, it is more than possible that the United States may receive a number of men for post-graduate work and study in our colleges having chemical engineering departments. Plant managers must be thoroughly familiar with engineering.

"The more progressive manufacturers appreciate the importance of the development of industrial research laboratories.

"After the war France will be in a better position than formerly to manufacture economically many of the chemicals used in large quantities in the dye industry.

"For some time after the war there will be an opportunity for the sale of considerable quantities of American dyes in France.

"Great activity has been in evidence in the electrochemical industries. Extensive developments have been made in the manufacture of nitric acid from the air during the past two years. Upon it are dependent the fertilizer trade and the manufacture of dyes and explosives.

"Chambers of commerce reports indicate that considerable of the present cement equipment would have to be replaced by equipment of larger capacity, which will afford an opportunity for the sale of American cement machinery."

A 160-acre graphite property in Alabama will be developed by the King Graphite Co. of Lineville, recently incorporated with \$100,000 capital. Officers have been elected as follows: President, T. R. Bell; vice-president, D. D. Mitchell; secretary-treasurer, Charles E. Smith.

SALTPETRE IN GREATER DEMAND FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE

Manufacturers Forced to Use Lower Grades of Potassium Muriate—Packers Prefer Potassium Salt to Chilean Saltpetre

There has been a renewal of interest in saltpetre in the last few days for export and domestic uses. The increase in domestic demand is said to be due partly to the fact that the packing industry finds that the use of Chilean saltpetre does not answer the requirements in all respects, as did the potassium salt. It is understood that in the preparation of special brands of packed meats saltpetre has always been used, but that for general uses sodium nitrate to a great extent has taken its place. Of late the demand for saltpetre, especially from the smaller packers, has been on the increase. With stocks of potassium muriate rapidly diminishing, the means of supplying the increased consuming needs of saltpetre are daily becoming a more serious problem for the manufacturers.

Practically all of the high grade German potassium muriate running from 84 per cent to 90 per cent pure, held in this country, or anywhere else outside the source of production, has been absorbed, and manufacturers have been forced to use the lower grades which have added greatly to the cost of production of saltpetre. According to Henry Bradley, president of the Knowles-Bradley Co., the cost of converting potassium muriate at \$450 a ton and sodium nitrate at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound into saltpetre is approximately 29 cents a pound.

"This estimate," said Mr. Bradley, "is based on the use of pure chemical for the handling of which our factories were equipped. Practically the only muriate now obtainable is contaminated with impurities which necessitated the installation of new equipment and the use of additional chemicals for their removal. Rarely do we get a supply of muriate that does not contain an excess of potassium sulphate. To remove the sulphate requires a proportionate amount of barium chloride. A magnesium salt is also an impurity often found that must be eliminated. To do this requires the use of soda ash, and each impurity adds to the producing cost of saltpetre."

"After the impurities are removed," continued Mr. Bradley, "the conversion into a powdered or granulated saltpetre is easy enough, but for some reason crystallization is more difficult. An average of three out of five crystal runs have to be recrystallized. For this reason the differentiation of one cent in cost of granulated and crystal saltpetre has been increased to four cents a pound."

Since the shutting off of the German supply of potassium muriate, all possible sources of potash have been investigated. Not long ago a hundred tons or so of potassium muriate was sold in this market that was purported to have been found in Egypt. It was a pocket deposit and unusually pure. Potassium muriate of Japanese production has been offered in this market, some of which, according to sample, was reasonably pure, containing less than 1 per cent of the equivalent of sulphuric acid. Then again it runs as high as 7 per cent sulphuric acid equivalent. Commercial quantities received in this country required treatment for the elimination of the sulphate before they could be used in the manufacture of saltpetre. Japanese manufacturers are also offering saltpetre in the local market. The first offers were 19c a pound, which later were advanced to 24c a pound, for shipment.

So far the development of potash in this country has been of a grade suitable only for fertilizing purposes. What seems to offer the best possible source of high grade potash are the Alunite deposits of Utah. Considerable progress has been made in the development of these deposits and it is quite possible that some of the more easily converted potassium salts will be manufactured at the new plant.

Every effort has been made by manufacturers to obtain supplies of crude saltpetre from the natural deposits in India but without avail. England permits only a limited amount to reach this country and only for the exclusive use of munition manufacturers.

PROGRESS IN DRUGS AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE IN ENGLAND IN 1916

Over 150 New Drugs Being Made Which Formerly Came from Abroad—Progress in Heavy Chemicals—Plans for Closer Co-operation

LONDON, January 22—Though handicapped by shortage of labor, and the Government demands for explosive materials, considerable progress has been made by British chemical and drug manufacturers during the past year. On the whole, it is surprising what has been accomplished during the period in the home manufacture of the many drugs and chemicals for the supply of which we were formerly almost entirely dependent upon Germany.

With respect to synthetic organic drugs several firms had before the European war done something towards supplying home needs, but such drugs as atipyrin, aspirin, salicylic acid, phenacetin, phenolphthalein, chloral hydrate, salol, saccharin, veronal, sulphonal, trional, eucaine, and novocaine were not manufactured in this country. The value of the imports of these products was over a million pounds sterling annually. Manufacturers were faced with tremendous difficulties in consequence of the conditions prevailing owing to the war but these have been largely overcome, and whereas a year ago about 80 new drugs were being made, our manufacturers now produce something like twice that number of substances which formerly came from abroad.

Progress has been made in the direction of supplying salicylic products, several firms being now engaged in the making of salicylic acid, salicylates, and acetylsalicylic acid. Only about a month after the war broke out, one well-known firm had the honor of being the first to supply British made salicylic acid, and its derivatives. Now, a dozen concerns at least are producing it; the output is increasing and is almost sufficient to meet home demands.

It is apparent, however, that some form of protection will be necessary if the manufacture of this and other products is to continue permanently. Extensions and improvements are being made and manufacturers contend that the Government should ensure that supplies of raw material are placed at their disposal on terms and conditions that will render the industry profitable to those engaged in it. The suggestion is made that assistance should be given for a couple of years after hostilities cease, and another suggestion is that German salicylates should be kept out of the country for a period of years, so that at any rate, those who have spent large sums of money in laying down plants for the manufacture of the product may be recouped. The removal of the duty from pure methyl alcohol is also urged and that it is essential that manufacturers of fine chemicals should have readily available sufficient quantities of liquid chlorine, sulphur dioxide, sulphur trioxide, phosphoric anhydride, the chlorides and oxychlorides of phosphorus, acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, carbonyl chloride, the chloracetic acids, monochlorotoluene, and numerous other re-agents, which are essential in the manufacture of synthetic remedies.

Greater Co-operation Urged

Greater co-operation amongst manufacturers, too, is advocated, it being believed by leaders of the industry that many of the chemicals now being made in this country would be better produced on a large scale in one factory than in small quantities in several laboratories, and steps have been taken to bring this about. With this object an important scheme has been devised by the Chemical Society, the Society of Dyers and Colorists, and the Society of Chemical Industry. As a result an Association of British Chemical Manufacturers has been formed, to promote closer co-operation between chemical manufacturers, to form a medium for placing before the Government its views upon matters affecting the British chemical industry, to promote industrial research, to keep in touch with the progress made in chemical knowledge and practice, and thereby to facilitate the development of new British industries, and the extension of existing ones, and to promote closer co-operation between chemical manufacturers, and the various Universities and Training Colleges.

Sir Charles Bedford, the general secretary of British Chemical Manufacturers referring to the recent combina-

tion of all the German chemical firms with the view of waging such an industrial war as would suffice to recover, consolidate and extend their hold over the world's chemical industries, says that it is to counter such plans, and in other ways to develop and protect the interests of the British chemical industry that the association has been formed. Most of the leading chemical firms in this country are already members, and a strong council has been formed, the members being selected on grounds of personal fitness, and in no way as representatives of the largest interests alone.

The funds are derived from a pro rata subscription based on capitalization and ranging from 25 to 250 guineas a year. The management is vested in a council limited to twenty, of whom four are appointed from British firms connected with chemical or closely allied industries.

These manufacturers will take concerted action regarding legislation affecting the industry, including patent law reform. Researches will be financed, and supervised when undertaken in the interests of the industry; close relations will be established with all parts of the British dominions with the view of developing trade interests, and it is hoped to put in hand at an early date a census of British and colonial resources.

Progress In Heavy Chemicals

Regarding heavy chemicals, manufacturing operations have been carried on with difficulty during the year owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing. The effects of the extraordinary demands for chemicals and for goods in the making of which chemicals are largely used on war account, have been felt, and owing to the scarcity of labor the output of some works has fallen greatly below the maximum power of production.

The high freights, scarcity of tonnage, difficulties of exchange, and the necessity of obtaining licenses for export, have naturally affected the export of chemicals. The import of heavy chemical products from Germany has, of course, been entirely suspended during the year but we have received considerable quantities of important chemical products from the United States. One effect of the position in general, combined with the continued demands of the Government for the heavy chemicals and acids has been the bringing about of marked advances in the selling prices. The demand for sulphuric acid has been great and throughout the year most of the sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid plants have been pressed to the utmost. Besides the huge demands by the authorities upon the chemical works for acids, large quantities are made at Government works, and at one at least of these there is a huge nitric acid plant, and an even larger sulphuric acid installation. The bulk of the output of benzol and carbolic acid has also been required for national purposes. The production of hydrochloric acid has been interfered with to some extent by the great demand for sulphuric acid for other purposes, which has only been partially remedied by the increased use of nitre cake.

BAYER CO.'S WORKS REPORTED BLOWN UP

A dispatch to an Amsterdam, Holland, newspaper, cabled to New York on February 6th, says a report from Zevenaar, near the German frontier, says it has been learned from travelers from Germany that the important manufactory of aniline dyes and medicines owned by the Bayer Company at Leverkusen, in Rhine Province, was blown up last week. Two streets were for the most part ruined and many persons were killed.

A cablegram from the American consul general, Paris, dated January 27th, says: "A decree of January 25th prohibits export, etc., from 27th of fruits for distilling and roots, herbs, flowers, leaves, barks, lichens, fruits, and seeds of medicinal character, subject to the usual exceptions."

ADRIAN, MICH., January 30.—Three of the leading drug stores of this city have consolidated and incorporated under the name of the Hart, Shaw, Miller Drug Company. The three stores that entered into the combination were the L. B. Millard Drug Company, Miller and Blakes, and the Hart and Shaw Drug Company. L. B. Millard of the former company will retire from business.

MANUFACTURERS OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK

Discussion of Standards Brings Out Statement That They Are Not Commercially Practicable—Address by Frank R. Rutter on Export Trade

The National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products began its annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Tuesday, February 6th. The first day's session was devoted to the reports of officers and committees. The legislative committee reported that little legislation had been enacted abroad, which affected the medicine trade, the most important interference with the business developing from embargoes and other war measures. It was also pointed out that South American countries had in several instances postponed the enforcement of statutes which would restrict American sales in these markets. The volume of Federal, State and municipal drug legislation during the last year was said to be very small and insignificant in its effects.

The report of the committee on standards and deterioration was the subject of considerable discussion. It is recognized in the trade that standards which are adaptable to the laboratory and research work are not commercially practicable, and this committee has in charge the establishment of standards that can be adopted for industrial use. Only in this way, it was said, can full use be made of chemical discoveries.

H. C. Lovis, chairman of the committee on industrial preparedness, outlined the work of the committee which has been in conference with the Government experts and predicted that great progress would be accomplished before the end of the year.

A resolution approving the action of the administration at Washington in the present international crisis was adopted.

Frank R. Rutter, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, spoke on exports of medicinal products. He said in part:

"The United Kingdom, not the United States, is the leading exporter of medicines. Moreover, the recent gain in the United Kingdom has been far greater than in the United States. In 1911 the United Kingdom exported \$8,500,000 worth against our \$7,000,000; in 1913, \$10,000,000 against our \$7,000,000; in 1916, \$20,000,000 against our \$8,250,000. In the last two years the exports of medicinal preparations from the United Kingdom have doubled; ours have increased one-fourth.

"After the United Kingdom and the United States come, in normal times, France and Germany—France with an exportation in 1913 of \$6,000,000 and Germany \$5,500,000. While the British and American exports have increased since the outbreak of the war, those of France have fallen off one-third, and German exports, of course, have ceased.

"What of the future? The steady gain in our exports during the last decade—before the war as well as since—should in the main be continued. The unusual demand from Europe will doubtless slacken; elsewhere American medicines should hold their own. The development of new lines of chemical industries, forced upon us by the cessation of European supplies, will without doubt give you a wider range of crude drugs to draw upon and permit the manufacture of medicines at relatively lower costs in competition with other countries. The chemical industries, I understand, are peculiar in their interrelations. One uses the by-products of another. Each contributes largely to the success of the rest. The gradual rounding out of this cycle of industries, which the Department of Commerce has followed with so keen an interest, can not fail to improve the competitive position of the medicine industry."

George H. Segal & Co. closed a contract last week for delivery of 3,000 lbs. a month of benzoic acid. By means of this contract a leading manufacturer of dyestuffs will be able to offer dyes that heretofore he was obliged to cut from his list owing to inadequate supplies of benzoic acid.

QUICKSILVER PRICES MOVING UP

Quicksilver is advancing in price rapidly and many dealers were holding out for \$96 a flask early in the week. Neither munition makers nor speculators were responsible for the sudden rise from \$90. It is believed that consumers who were caught short of supplies in 1915, when quicksilver was advanced to \$300 a flask, began filling their requirements. They had been waiting for lower prices in view of the peace talk up to the time of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. For some time prior to January 29th the market here had been lifeless, but was stimulated into a little show of activity at that time by the cabled advance of 15s in Rothschild's price, making it £19 10s. The cause of this bulge does not appear to have been definitely learned by the trade on this side, though there were rumors attributing it to the loss of a vessel having a considerable quantity of the metal on board. There was believed also to be a sudden increase in demand on London stocks for ammunition making to account for the rise.

The New York market, which responded at the time with an advance of \$4 a flask, soon relapsed to a lethargic condition, in which it remained until Saturday last, when buying became more active. The available spot holdings are said by trade authorities to be light and virtually confined to second hands, while supplies for the near future are rendered uncertain by the freight congestion on trans-continental lines.

OF GENERAL TRADE INTEREST

The Imperial Dyewood Co. has opened an office in rooms 916-918, Marbridge Building, corner of Broadway and 34th street, New York City. This corporation is affiliated with, and is the selling organization for the Imperial Color Co., Inc., of Glens Falls, N. Y., and John Heald & Co., Inc., of Lynchburg, Va. W. H. Fieldhouse for twenty years with the Badische Co., has become associated with the Imperial Co. as sales manager. George Tait, president of the company is also president of the Imperial Color Works, Inc., the Imperial Wall Paper Co. of Glens Falls and the Wm. Campbell Wall Paper Co. of Hackensack, N. J.

A new drug named "Flavine" is the subject of a report to the Medical Research Committee, of London, by Drs. Browning, Kennaway and Thornton. Dr. Browning, who is said to have found the new antiseptic, asserts that it kills the germs causing ordinary abscesses in solutions of one part in 200,000.

American hellebore was marked up to 24 cents a pound by some dealers following the entry into the market of several inquiries for large quantities. Supplies of hellebore are said to be low and dealers are looking for much greater advances when the full demands of the consuming season have to be met.

A brisk demand for stillingia has developed in the last week or two. Stocks in the hands of primary dealers evidently are low as orders from local dealers were accepted on condition of shipment in 30 days. Prices quoted were 5½¢ a pound f.o.b. shipping point.

The market for fertilizing materials continues strong. The prices now ruling are higher than have prevailed in many years. The foreign situation is such, that very little sulphate of Ammonia or other nitrogenous manures can be imported into this country.

A shipment of Cyanide of Soda is expected from Japan about February 20th on the Yoka Maru which will reach Seattle about that time. A carload of the shipment will probably reach New York in the early part of March.

Yellow root was reported at 15 cents a pound in primary markets, necessitating a selling price of 17 cents a pound in the local market. This is an advance of about five cents on a pound in the last month.

PORTO RICO ADOPTS STANDARDS FOR REGULATING TARES ON SHIPMENTS

Designate Variations Permissible Under Porto Rican Weights and Measures Law—Regulations Were Recommended by the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

American houses shipping to Porto Rico were notified, last week, by Wm. F. McConnell, secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, that the regulations recommended by the Bureau of Standards have been adopted by the Bureau of Weights and Measures of Porto Rico, and are now being followed in the execution of the net content provisions of the Porto Rican weights and measures act. The fight for the regulations finally adopted covered a period of several years and Mr. McConnell feels that the Board of Trade has gained many important points for shippers. The letter from the acting secretary of Porto Rico follows:

San Juan, P. R., January 8, 1917.

SIR:—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement of the 26th ultimo on a communication from Mr. William McConnell, Secretary, Drug Trade Section, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, New York City, relative to the regulations governing the variations permissible under the Porto Rican Weights and Measures Law, and in reply to inform you that the following rules and regulations recommended by the Bureau of Standards have been adopted and are being followed by the Bureau of Weights and Measures in the execution of the net-content-of-containers section of the Weights and Measures Act:

(a) Except as otherwise provided by these regulations, the quantity of the contents, of all commodities in boxes, packages, bundles or containers, shall be plainly and conspicuously marked, in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count, on the outside of the covering or container usually delivered to consumers.

(b) The quantity of the contents so marked shall be the amount of commodity purported to be sold, in said boxes, packages, bundles or containers.

(c) The statement of the quantity of the contents shall be plain and conspicuous, shall not be a part of or obscured by any legend or design, and shall be so placed and in such characters as to be readily seen and clearly legible when the size of the package and the circumstances under which it is ordinarily examined by purchasers or consumers are taken into consideration.

(d) If the quantity of the contents be stated by weight or measure, it shall be marked in terms of the largest unit contained in the package, except that, in the case of an article with respect to which there exists a definite trade custom for marking the quantity of the article in terms of fractional part of larger units, it may be so marked in accordance with the custom. Common fractions shall be reduced to their lowest terms; decimal fractions shall be preceded by zero and shall be carried out to not more than two places.

(e) Statements of weight in the United States system shall be in terms of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and in the metric system in terms of kilograms and grams; statements of liquid measure in the United States system shall be in terms of the gallon and its legal subdivisions, and shall express the volume of the liquid at 68 degrees F. (20 degrees C.); statements of liquid measure may be made in terms of the cuartillo when the quantity of the contents is equal to one cuartillo or more. Statements of metric measure shall be in terms of liters or centiliters and when the commodity is a liquid shall express the volume of such liquid at 20 degrees C. (68 degrees F.). Other terms of metric weight or measure may be used if it appears that a definite trade custom exists for marking articles with such other terms and the articles are marked in accordance with the custom.

(f) The quantity of solids shall be stated in terms of weight and of liquids in terms of measure, except that in case of an article in respect to which there exists a definite trade custom otherwise, the statement may be in terms of weight or measure in accordance with such custom. The quantity of viscous or semi-solid commodities or of mixtures of solids and liquids, may be stated

either by weight or measure, but the statement shall be definite and shall indicate whether the quantity is expressed in terms of weight or measure, as, for example, "Weight 12 oz." or "12 oz. avoirdupois," "Volume 12 oz." or "12 fluid oz."

(g) The quantity of the contents shall be stated in terms of weight or measure unless the package be marked by numerical count and such numerical count gives accurate information as to the quantity of the commodity in the package.

(h) The quantity of the contents may be stated in terms of minimum weight, minimum measure, or minimum count, for example, "minimum weight 8 oz.," "minimum volume 1 gallon," or "not less than 4 oz.," but in such cases the statement must approximate the actual quantity and there shall be no tolerance below the stated minimum.

(i) The following tolerances and variations from the quantity of the contents marked on the package shall be allowed:

(1) Discrepancies due exclusively to errors in weighing, measuring, or counting which occur in packing conducted in compliance with good commercial practice.

(2) Discrepancies due exclusively to differences in the capacity of bottles and similar containers resulting solely from unavoidable difficulties in manufacturing such bottles or containers so as to be of uniform capacity; Provided, That no greater tolerance shall be allowed in case of bottles or similar containers which, because of their design, cannot be made of approximately uniform capacity, than is allowed in case of bottles or similar containers which can be manufactured so as to be of approximately uniform capacity.

(3) Discrepancies in weight or measure, due exclusively to differences in atmospheric conditions in various places, and which unavoidably result from the ordinary and customary exposure of the packages to evaporation or to the absorption of water.

Discrepancies under classes (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall be as often above as below the marked quantity. The reasonableness of discrepancies under class (3) of this paragraph will be determined on the facts in each case.

(j) A package containing two avoirdupois ounces (or 50 grams) of a commodity or less is "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of weight.

(k) A package containing one fluid ounce (or three centiliters) of a commodity or less is "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of measure.

(1) When a package is not required by paragraph (g) to be marked in terms of either weight or measure, and the units of commodity therein are six or less, it shall, for the purpose of this regulation, be deemed "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of numerical count.

As will be seen, the above rules and regulations do not establish any specific tolerances or variations permissible, which is due to a letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce to the Secretary of War under date of July 6, 1916, which reads in part as follows:

"The Department of Agriculture has issued some general regulations as to the marking of packages, but up to this time they have not issued any tolerances. The compilation of these is an extremely complicated matter and a very large amount of work has been done upon it by representatives of the Bureau of Chemistry working in conjunction with the Bureau of Standards but, as yet, the data is in such shape that it cannot be issued. It would be very unfortunate for Porto Rico to issue tolerances at this time since this would necessarily be based upon insufficient data and would either have to be radically revised when the tolerances are issued by the Department of Agriculture, or there would be an unfortunate conflict between the two sets of tolerances.

The Department of Agriculture is now enforcing the net-contents-of-container amendment without specific tolerances having been issued, proceeding in those cases where the packages are not marked with reasonable accuracy, which is the requirement of the law. It would seem, therefore, that the Porto Rico Department could proceed in the same way and check all cases of gross frauds.

We will study such general rules and regulations as

are at present in force and determine if these are applicable under the Porto Rico law and forward them to you within a few days. These may then be adopted at once and the issuance of specific tolerances suspended until such time as the present investigations are completed.

(Signed) R. SIACA PACHECO,
Acting Secretary of Porto Rico.

THE CHIEF,
Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NEWS

Prof. Julius Stieglitz, of the University of Chicago, has been chosen president of the American Chemical Society. The directors for the ensuing year are: Professor M. T. Bogert, of Columbia University; Dr. A. D. Little, of A. D. Little, Inc., Boston, both re-elected. The Councilors-at-Large are: Dr. A. L. Day, of the Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. L. Alsberg, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. C. Whitaker, of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, New York City; and Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the Research Laboratories, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Dr. Stieglitz is director of the laboratories of the University of Chicago. Dr. Stieglitz was born in Hoboken, N. J. in 1867, and was educated in Germany.

A report on the graphite deposits of Alabama says: the hard and soft flake are both found. The soft flake is best adapted for use in the manufacture of pencils, lubricants, etc., while the hard is suited to the manufacture of crucibles. In the latter connection, clays of high pyrometric quality, suitable for crucibles where extra high incombustibility is desired, are found in the vicinity of Perry, Ga., while sands of extreme fineness are found along the Central of Georgia Railway in the vicinity of Opelika, Ala.

A drawback allowance on the exportation of flavoring extracts manufactured by Armour & Co. of Chicago, with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol has been granted by the Treasury Department. Other drawback allowances granted included: On ground vanilla beans manufactured by H. Marquardt & Co., Inc., of New York City from imported vanilla beans.

According to a report from Centralia, Wash., the establishment of a chemical works in Tenino is one of the projects under consideration by the Hercules Sandstone Company in connection with the development of lignite coal fields owned by the company near the town.

The exports of cinchona bark from Java during December amounted to 1,114,000 pounds, against 958,000 pounds last year and 646,000 pounds in 1914. The total for 1916 was 17,152,800 pounds against 11,222,000 pounds in 1915 and 14,021,000 pounds in 1914.

The landings of quinine in London during December were 52,096 ounces and the deliveries 12,976 ounces, leaving a stock on December 31st of 1,226,120 ounces, against 1,555,616 ounces on the same date last year.

Phoebe Snow Laboratories, Inc., druggists' sundries, etc., has been formed under the laws of this State with a capital stock of \$120,000 by M. J. Kane, O. G. Kalish, A. Gold, 656 Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Boris Beily has become associated with the American Bureau of Foreign Trade, 44 Whitehall street, New York City.

Smokeless powder valued at \$1,084,562 cleared from this port recently for England.

The du Pont Company is seeking a site for the location of a nitrogen plant.

Trinitrotoluol valued at \$160,000 cleared from this port recently for Italy.

EFFECT OF TARIFF ON DYE INDUSTRY DISCUSSED BY LEADING CHEMISTS

I. F. Stone, H. Gardner McKerrow, H. Wigglesworth, W. H. Watkins and H. H. Dow, Declare Revision of Present Schedule Is Imperative—Expect Fierce German Competition

I. Frank Stone, president of the National Aniline & Chemical Company of New York, is a strong advocate of a more effective protective tariff for the dyestuff industry. In a recent interview he said:

"Whether the bill recently passed will give enough protection to insure the continuance of the present rate development in the coal-tar industry is a serious question.

"In my opinion the matter is so important to American consumers that the matter should be gone into very carefully again by the Government, and if it is found that the present protection is not sufficient, a new bill should be passed which would protect this industry to its full extent.

"After the war it is evident the European manufacturers will make every effort to regain the business they have lost during the war, and, even with the present tariff against them, will probably be able to make prices which will render it impossible for the American manufacturers to compete, as we are at a disadvantage on account of high labor and raw materials in this country, and our lack of fifty years' experience which the European manufacturers have.

"Then again the great German factories are now in a great combination and will fight as a unit to regain the American business. This great unit is obviously able to do what individual manufacturers could not, in that their combined production and consequent lessening of selling expenses might easily overcome the present tariff.

"I repeat that it is imperative that the Government of the United States give this matter immediate and careful attention and in the end give this industry a protection which will insure its further development and stability in the years to come."

H. Gardner McKerrow, of Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc., New York, said:

"That the large European manufacturers of colors are looking forward to the time when they can regain what they have lost, admits of no possible doubt. The competition would be the keenest on those colors which are the easiest and least complicated to make, and for which there is the largest demand and the readiest sale, the standard colors, such as blacks, blues and browns.

"Some well conceived legislation should be effected to prevent any attempt to dump such colors at ruinously competitive prices, while making up for the loss of profit on the more complicated and fancy colors on which there will be comparatively little competition for a long time to come.

"Unless this is done to a fuller degree than the present Administration has shown any disposition to adopt so far, the new dyestuffs industry will not have a long lease of life when the color making nations are once more able to devote their energies to the works of peace."

H. Wigglesworth, of the General Chemical Company, New York, said:

"Speaking in general, the new revenue measure, passed last September, carries a revenue feature of thirty per cent ad valorem on all finished coal-tar colors and a temporary five to ten years protective duty of five cents per pound. Unfortunately, this protective feature is vitiated by a serious exception due to the pressure of certain local interests in the South. This exception excludes from this protective feature all 'natural and synthetic alizarin and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene and carbazol, and natural and synthetic indigo or indigoids whether or not obtained from indigo,' and it embraces the only rapidly growing division of coal-tar dyes and also a large mass of materials from which almost any shade can eventually be made. There is therefore great danger lest the competition arising from these excepted articles made abroad should subvert altogether the protective intention of the tariff as to the other colors."

W. H. Watkins of the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., said:

"In spite of earnest and continued effort on the part of several manufacturers, the dyestuff industry, under the conditions that obtained before the war, did not develop in this country. It follows that without adequate protection it will not survive after the war."

H. H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., said:

"It stands to reason that if the American consumer wants to get a dye cheaply, the way to do it is to start competition. The more the better; and the higher the tariff, the more competition there will be. I used to think that a tariff could be too high, but the present European war, that has been the practical equivalent of an excessively high tariff, has proven that the higher an article goes, the more rapidly will competition develop and the sooner will excessively low prices result. Carboic acid is a good example of this. The sudden demand that developed for this material ran the price to \$1.75 and \$1.80 per pound. A great many American manufacturers undertook its manufacture and today it is selling at a normal price if we take into consideration the abnormal price of all raw materials, including coal and labor, and the transient nature of the business. Some other products that advanced in price more slowly have been slower in coming down because less competition has developed."

IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE

The sub-committee of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers appointed to continue efforts to secure the passage of a bill for a protective tariff for the dyestuff industry, which would satisfy the manufacturers, includes the following men well-known in the chemical industry: Henry Wigglesworth, vice-president of the General Chemical Co., and president of the Benzol Products Co.; Dr. W. Beckers, president of the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works; Dr. J. F. Schoellkopf, president of the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works; Arthur H. Weed, secretary of and counsel for the Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States; Albert Blum of the United Piece Dye Works; D. F. Waters, president of the Master Dyers' Association of Philadelphia.

The Rittman process for producing gasoline is the subject of a report by the Department of Commerce. By its aid, says the report, vast quantities of petroleum waste, hitherto available for little beyond fuel purposes, can be transformed at will either into gasoline for use in motor engines or into benzine and toluene, also susceptible of the same utilization but constituting likewise the crude material for the manufacture of the two coal-tar high explosives—picric acid and trinitrotoluene—and forming also the starting points for the synthesis of an almost endless variety of dyestuffs, medicinals, photographic chemicals, artificial flavors and perfumes.

The contention that Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, constitute the best location for the proposed \$20,000,000 Government nitric acid plant is set forth in a lithographed book placed before President Wilson in Washington, by the Muscle Shoals Association. The book, or brief, as it is called, was prepared by the Nashville Section of the Engineering Association of the South.

The Mont Color & Chemical Company of Monticello, N. Y., has been organized to manufacture chemicals, intermediates and dyes from coal-tar. Some equipment for the works has already been ordered and further purchases are likely to be made in the near future.

The Shure White Chemical Company of Mayfield, Ky., has been incorporated for \$5,000 by Leon Evans, W. W. Evans and N. E. Thomas.

INDIA'S INDIGO CROP INCREASED IN 1916 BY NEARLY 75 PER CENT

Largest Increase in Acreage Was In the United Provinces and In the Punjab—Crop Inferior to That of 1915

The government of India has issued a statement under date of December 29, 1916, in which final estimates are given of the 1916-17 crop of indigo, which is now being marketed. The figures are based upon reports received from provinces containing practically the whole area under indigo in British India.

"The total area," the report says, "is estimated at 756,400 acres, which is 114 per cent in excess of the finally revised acreage (353,100 acres) of last year. All the provinces show an increase in the area sown, the largest increases being in the United Provinces and in the Punjab.

"The total yield of dye is estimated at 95,500 cwts., as against 55,100 cwts., the finally revised estimate of last year, or an increase of 73 per cent.

"The present estimate of yield, as against the final figures of last year, shows an increase of 267 per cent in the Punjab, 252 per cent in the United Provinces, 117 per cent in Bombay and Sind, 53 per cent in Bihar and Orissa and 46 per cent in Madras.

"The season has not, on the whole, been favorable for the crop except in the Punjab and Bombay and Sind. Heavy rainfall and floods adversely affected the crop in the United Provinces and in parts of Bihar and Orissa and Madras."

Details for the provinces are given below:

	Est'd total yield 1916-17	1915-16
	cwts.	cwts.
Bihar and Orissa	10,900	7,100
Madras	59,100	40,500
Punjab	9,900	2,700
United Provinces	14,100	4,000
Bombay and Sind (incl. Native States)	1,300	600
Bengal	200	200

Total 95,500 55,100

In Bihar and Orissa, which contain 37.9 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India, the total area sown is estimated at 80,600 acres, as against 60,800 acres last season, or an increase of nearly 33 per cent. According to the estimates furnished by the Bihar Planters' Association for Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, and by the district officers for the remaining four districts, the crop of the province is estimated at 10,900 cwts., as against 7,100 cwts. in the preceding year, or an increase of 53 per cent.

Madras, which has 33.4 per cent of the total indigo area, sowed 449,900 acres, or more than twice the area of 1915-16. The largest areas the current season were grown in the districts of Gunter, Kistna (Nandigama taluk), Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nellore. The area grown in South Arcot and Chingleput also shows a large increase. The total yield is estimated at 59,100 cwts., as against 40,500 cwts., the revised figure of last year, or an increase of 46 per cent. Heavy rains in Gunter and the Deccan districts have seriously damaged the crop, so that the yield of dye per acre is poor and the quality mostly indifferent. In North Arcot, Salem and Chittoor the season was more favorable. On the whole, however, this year's crop is much inferior to that of last year.

The balance of the area was divided as follows: Punjab 15.1 per cent, United Provinces 11.4 per cent, Bombay and Sind 1.7 per cent, and Bengal 0.5 per cent.

Exports of indigo from British India for April to November, 1916, inclusive, amounted to 16,810 cwts., compared with 14,710 cwts. in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Total exports in the crop year 1915-16 were 41,942 cwts.; in 1914-15, 17,142 cwts.; in 1913-14, 10,939 cwts.; in 1912-13, 11,857 cwts., and in 1911-12, 19,155 cwts.

WANTS TO SELL VANILLA AND VANILLON

A dealer in vanilla and vanillon in the West Indies

informs an American consul that he desires to correspond with importers of these products with a view to selling a part of the crop that will soon be harvested. He expects to have from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of cured vanilla, and from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of vanillon for sale. The name of the dealer can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or cooperative offices by referring to file No. 83138. Correspondence should be in French.

MANY CHEMICALS SCARCE IN LONDON

American Roots, Barks and Leaves Higher Owing to Increase in Freight Rates—French Export Tax Stiffens Prices in England

LONDON, January 26.—Many fine chemicals are somewhat lower, but an export tax by the French Government has had a stiffening effect on others, such as phenazone and barbitone. Increased freights from the United States have caused advanced prices in American roots, barks, leaves, etc.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Is easier, being offered at from 17s 6d to 18s per lb.

Barbitone—Is very scarce and dear, 115s per lb. being the nominal price.

Camphor—Is very firm, both for English and Japanese. Slabs are much inquired for, but are very scarce on the spot.

Cascara Sagrada—Is dearer, 100s per cwt. being asked and paid for two-year old bark.

Chloral Hydrate—Is easier, at 7s per lb. net, in bond.

Citric Acid—Is very firm at 2s 7½d per lb. on the spot, and advices from Sicily forecast higher prices for arrival.

Cocaine—Is very scarce, and Hydrochloride on spot is quoted up to 25s per oz.

Hexamine—Is easier, at from 2s 7d to 2s 8d per lb.

Ipecacuanha—Matto Grosso 10s per lb. and Cartagena 9s per lb. are present values.

Menthol—Is quiet. For Kobayashi and for Suzuki 13s 9d to 14s per lb. is asked on spot.

Morphia—Makers are unable to book any new orders, so there is practically no business.

Myrrh—Is very scarce and higher prices are asked.

Phenacetin—Is rather easier, but a good deal of what is offering is not B. P.; 90s to 95s per lb are prices named for spot.

Phenazone—Is very scarce, and 40s per lb. is now quoted, with an upward tendency.

Salol and Salicylates—Are again quoted lower, in sympathy with American markets.

Salicine—Is very scarce indeed, the price, 20s per lb., is quite nominal.

Sandalwood Oil—Remains very firm, at from 47s 6d to 50s per lb. The demand is good, and higher prices are expected.

Turmeric—Madras finger sold on spot up to 42s 6d per cwt. and to arrive 41s c.i.f. is quoted.

PERFUMERS TO MEET IN NEW YORK

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, will hold its twenty-third annual meeting at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on April 10th, 11th, and 12th. The officers of the Association are: President, A. M. Spiehler, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president S. S. West, Cleveland; second vice-president, F. F. Ingram, Detroit; secretary, Walter Mueller, New York; treasurer, A. B. Calisher, New York.

Drug & Chemical Markets

CRUDE IODINE LOWER IN LONDON

Salol, Benzoate of Soda and Honey Are Higher—Carthagena Ipecac Is Firmer—Cascara Sagrada Reported Easier—Castor Oil Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, February 6.—There is more activity in the drug and chemical market than at any time since the first of the year.

Crude iodine was reduced today to 8½d per ounce. Honey was advanced sharply. Vermillion scored an increase of 2d.

Salol, benzoate of soda and gamboge (Siam) were advanced.

Many items were quoted at firmer prices including Carthagena ipecac root and sodium hyposulphite.

The market was easier for cascara sagrada and methyl-salicylate.

Lower prices are quoted for castor oil, gentian root, chillies, resorcin and menthol.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

Advanced

Celery Seed	Henbane Leaves
Caraway Seed	Ipecac Root, Carthagena
Buckthorn Bark	Juniper Berries
Bees Wax	Lycopodium, U.S.P.
Arsenic, White Powdered	Mercury, Flasks
Arnica Flowers	Mustard Seed
Anise Seed, Star	Nux Vomica
Aloes Gum, Cape	Oil of Cloves
Alcohol, Wood	Poppy Seed
Acid, Citric, Crystals	Rhubarb Root, Chinese
Acetphenetidin	High Dried
Collodion	Saffron Flowers, Valencia
Coriander Seed	Tin Oxide, Crystals, Bi-
Coumarin	chloride
Haarlem Oil	Thymol
Eucalyptol	Valerian Root, Japanese
Epsom Salts	

Declined

Acetanilid	Potassium Acetate, Bicarbonate, Citrate
Acid, Benzoic, Ex Toluol	Resorcin
Acid, Salicylic, U.S.P.	Salol, U.S.P.
Agar Agar	Saccharin
Caffeine Alkaloid	Sodium Benzoate
Cantharides, Chinese, Russian	Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Gamboge	Oil of Wintergreen, Synthetic

The announcement from Washington of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany led to withdrawals of offerings of drugs and chemicals, owing to limited lots on sale. Higher crude materials and the uncertainty of future supplies of various commodities, resulted in price advances for acetphenetidin, Haarlem oil, citric acid and various botanical drugs, including henbane leaves, Chinese high dried rhubarb root and buckthorn bark.

Mercury in flasks scored a sensational advance, based on short supplies and an active inquiry. Tin preparations of all kinds are higher owing to a higher market for tin.

Celery, caraway, poppy, coriander and mustard seeds are higher on scant supplies, a further concentration of spot stocks, and advances in war risk rates and freight tariffs.

On the other hand increased production and keener selling among second hands had a depressing effect on acetanilid, caffeine alkaloid and salicylic acid. Makers announced lower values on salicylates of sodium and methyl and on salol, U.S.P.

Acetanilid—Liberal offerings and a slow demand,

depressed prices. Offerings are being made at \$41@42 a pound.

Acetphenetidin—Advances were made on larger demand, which led to heavy inroads in spot supplies. Sellers raised quotations to \$24.50@25 a pound, with market unsettled.

Acid, Citric—A further increase in the cost of production and uncertainty as to future crude supplies, caused a rise of 3c a lb. for spot lots. Makers are quoting 68c for crystals in barrels, and 68½c a pound for powdered. Second hands reported an active demand early in the week at 67c a pound and upward.

Acid, Salicylic—Increased production of U.S.P. supplies led to announcement by leading makers of a cut of 5c in quotations to 90c a pound. Manufacturers still refuse to book orders or contracts for forward delivery.

Aniseed—Prices advanced 2c a pound on very small spot stock. Offerings vary from 25c@26c a pound, showing a gain of 2c a pound over recent sales.

Arabic Gum—Importers, fearing short supplies, raised quotations to 16c@17c on amber sorts and to 35c@36c a pound on white sorts.

Arsenic—Smaller supplies and a steady demand resulted in a further rise in values of powdered white supplies. Quotations closed ½c higher to 9½c@10c a pound.

Caffeine Alkaloid—Keener selling competition among makers and second hands, resulted in further depression. Quotations were reduced 25c to \$10.50 a pound.

Caffeine, Citrated—Some makers announced an advance in quotations to \$7.20@\$7.25 a pound for spot lots. The rise is based on a stronger and higher market for citric acid.

Celery Seed—Another marked gain in prices has been established, owing to further concentration of spot stock, and absence of offerings for France. Importers are asking 23c@25c a pound, showing a gain of ¾c a pound over recent quotations.

Cloves—The market is stronger on meager spot supplies. Importers raised quotations on Zanzibar cloves 2c @26c a pound, while parcels due here in February and March are held at 20½c@21c a pound.

Gamboge—The market is stronger, owing to curtailment of supplies. Importers in most quarters are asking 10c advance to \$1.80@\$1.90 a pound while some orders have been booked at prices up to \$2 a pound.

Haarlem Oil—Fears of shipments being restricted from Holland together with a pronounced scarcity of spot stocks sent prices skyward showing a gain of 25c a gross. Importers are quoting \$3.65@\$3.70 a gross and offerings are limited to small lots.

Henbane Leaves—Prices scored a noted rise, based on small stocks and prospective short supplies. In most quarters buyers found it difficult to purchase below \$3.25 while up to \$3.60 a pound is being asked.

Hydroquinone—Aggressive selling competition among makers and seconds, led to additional noteworthy price concessions. Makers are offering spot lots down to \$1.40@\$1.50 a pound.

Iodine—Owing to the lower cost of the crude material, a weak trend of the market was apparent. Quotations are entirely nominal at \$4.20@\$4.25 a pound for spot supplies of resublimed.

Mercury—Early in the week, leading selling agents announced withdrawals of quotations. This caused a decided upward movement which resulted in larger inquiries from buyers, and prices began to soar.

Nux Vomica—Stronger primary markets abroad and smaller supplies here, forced up values. Importers advanced quotations to 9c@11c for supplies of whole and to 12c@12½c for powdered, showing gains of ½c and 1c a pound respectively.

Oil of Cloves—Higher prices for cloves, had an influence on the oil and resulted in quotations on spot lots in cans at \$1.31@\$1.33 and in bottles at \$1.35@\$1.38 a pound.

Oil of Wintergreen—Continued selling competition among makers and second hands, lowered quotations 10c

to 90c a pound for supplies of U.S.P. No contracts or orders covering supplies for forward delivery are being booked by makers.

Opium—Small stocks and prospects for scant supplies in the future continue to sustain the market. Importers are repeating former quotations on spot lots of Turkish druggists' supplies in cases at \$14.50 and granular, also powdered, at \$15.50 a pound, respectively.

Poppy Seed—The market is practically bare of spot supplies. Small lots are being held at prohibitive figures, holders quoting 3c higher to 53c@54c a pound for Dutch spot lots.

Rhubarb Root—Chinese high dried spot supplies closed firmer and prices scored a fair advance on curtailed supplies. Sellers are naming 20½c@21½c a pound.

Salol—Aggressive underselling by second hands led leading manufacturers to announce a decline in quotations of 50c to \$1.50 a pound for supplies in bulk and to \$1.60 a pound for one pound, bottles included. Makers continue to refuse to accept orders or contracts covering supplies for forward delivery.

Sodium Salicylate—Accumulation of spot stocks and competition by second hands, resulted in makers lowering prices 10c on U.S.P. supplies to 95c a pound, in bulk. Manufacturers are not booking orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery.

Tin—A further advance in prices of the crude material, resulted in a general upward revision of quotations on spot lots. Manufacturers raised values on oxide to 53c@54c, tin crystals to 31c@31½c and bichloride to 15¼c@15½c a pound, showing a gain over recent sales of about 3c a pound.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The Hinton Chemical Co., manufacturing pharmacists, Jersey City, N. J., announce that having acquired all title, right and interest in all formulas, trade-marks, etc., of Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, they will henceforth be known as the Gibson, Howell Co., with headquarters at 147 and 149 Cator avenue, Jersey City.

The Hinton Chemical Co. was organized by P. W. Hinton about fifteen or so years ago and engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical and physicians' specialties. Some years later, Mr. Hinton acquired at receivers' sale the assets of the Pulvola Chemical Co., which concern he reorganized under the laws of New Jersey, and which opened a laboratory at 114 Linden avenue, Jersey City, for the manufacture of toilet specialties.

Henry F. Baker, former president of the Thomsen Chemical Company of Baltimore, has retired from the banking firm of Robert Garrett & Sons, of Baltimore, with which he has been connected since October, 1912, and will take a needed rest. Mr. Baker is a graduate of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and was with the wholesale drug firm of Bruen, Ritchey & Co., of New York, as traveling salesman, for several years. He then became sales manager for the Kalbfleisch Chemical Company, and later of the General Chemical Company. From there he went to Baltimore as president of the Thomsen Chemical Company.

Philadelphia advices to Bradstreet's state that business in drugs and chemicals is good; the dyestuff situation has been relieved considerably by the domestic industry which is making good strides. At Buffalo the demand for dyestuffs is continually increasing and production since the war has increased from 1,000,000 to 44,000,000 pounds. Kansas City reports a good trade in drugs. Charleston reports an active business in fertilizers; manufacturers have not yet experienced a shortage of cars. At Dallas there is a good demand for drugs and chemicals.

The Takamine Co. have received two shipments of starch in the new year. The first was on January 1st, by the ship Tsuyama Maru. She carried a cargo of 10,779 bags of 224 lbs. net. The second ship, the Kanagawa, carried a cargo of 5,072 bags or the equivalent of 500 tons of starch. The Tsushima Maru arrived in San Francisco on fire, but despite the fact that the steamer

was badly damaged the cargo of starch is reported to be in good condition. Probably the last shipment of starch for some time will arrive on the Colombo Maru.

Postmaster Morgan advises that mailable liquids and oils, pastes, salves and other articles easily liquefiable are now admissible to the parcel post mails exchanged between the United States and China, provided said articles are packed in accordance with the requirements of the postal laws and regulations for such articles in the domestic mails. Circulars giving full information upon the subject may be obtained at the general post office or at any post office station.

The directory of the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society, just issued under the management of Sydney Davis, shows a membership of 485 in the Philadelphia district, which includes Trenton and southern New Jersey, Delaware and the Schuylkill Valley up to Reading. This figure compares with 358 one year ago. The section continues to hold its rank of fourth among the local divisions of the American Chemical Society. It was organized May 17, 1899, with ninety-seven members.

Wm. S. Gray & Co. have increased their capital stock from \$250,000 to \$500,000. The principal reason given was a large increase in business and a desire to adjust the difference between the capital and the surplus. Formerly the surplus was so great and the capital so small for the amount of business done, that it made the running expenses unnecessarily large. The business is reported to be rapidly expanding.

Latest telegraphic advices from distributing centres for vanilla beans in Mexico place the output of whole Mexican vanilla beans at between 105,000 and 120,000 pounds, and the output of Mexican cuts at 40,000 pounds. The prices for all varieties of Mexican vanilla beans remain very strong in the local market owing to this unsatisfactory crop outlook.

The Shellac Importers' Association of the United States held their annual meeting and election last week. The following officers were elected: president, J. P. Gillespie; vice-president, William H. Zinsser; secretary and treasurer, H. S. Chatfield; board of directors, J. A. Stoner; chairman, J. P. McClintock; G. Knapp, W. D. Lyon, L. J. Calvocarose, A. Helmarth and O. S. Goan.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Medical Supply Depot, 543 Greenwich street, New York, N. Y., until February 10th, for furnishing and delivering camphorated phenol, redistilled mercury, novocain and suprarenin, tablets, sodii dioxide, pads of examination blanks, office preparation bottles, dental engines, etc.

A dispatch from Atlanta, says: "A firm here has concluded a contract with the Netherlands government for \$2,500,000 of acid phosphate to be used by Holland farmers for fertilizer."

The Victor Halper Drug Corporation of Manhattan has been incorporated under the laws of New York, with a capital stock of \$50,000 by H. Segal, A. V. and V. Halper, 402 East 147th street.

The Old Dominion Chemical Co. of Yorktown, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$275,000 by Andrew D. Christian, president; E. S. Bolen, secretary-treasurer, both of Richmond, Va.

The Suwannee Pulverized Phosphate Co., capital \$150,000, has been organized with T. M. Ware, president, Tampa, Fla.; acquired phosphate property; will install equipment for mining and pulverizing phosphate.

The Tiemann Chemical Co., Inc., of Manhattan, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by A. E. Holley, A. Hosh, A. W. Tiemann, 368 W. 50th street.

Heavy Chemical Markets

BUYING OF CHEMICALS RESTRICTED

Sellers Believe Prices Will Advance and Are Holding Back—Buyers Argue that the Crisis Will Bring Peace Much Sooner

Rarely have purchases in the chemical market been so restricted to actual needs as in the opening days of the current week. The diplomatic crisis with one of the belligerents which has drawn this country to the edge of the European maelstrom has caused a condition of feverish excitement in chemical circles. Sellers and buyers are similarly affected in that neither is anxious to be a participant in any large transaction, though the decision was reached through a different process of reasoning. In other words the seller is taking a gambling chance that prices will advance and the buyer that prices will decline, with the seller basing his opinion on the certainty of a declaration of war, and the buyer arguing that the present trend of events will hasten the coming of peace.

The immediate effect of the disturbed condition has been a decline in chemical values, particularly in products that are dealt with in large quantities. The losses, however, have been slight and unless there should be a concerted selling movement on the part of weak holders, prices are expected to steady at their present levels, and then gradually adjust themselves to either eventuality. A review of the week in detail follows:

Acid Acetic—Manufacturers report a steady movement of acetic acid grades on contract, and with consuming needs in a fair way of being cared for, the spot market is gradually assuming a more normal aspect. The 28 degree acetic is easy at 4c@4½c a pound, the 56 per cent at 8½c @9c a pound, and the 70 per cent at 10c@10½c a pound. In proportion the 80 per cent and glacial are little higher due to an active export demand. The 80 per cent ranges from 13c to 15c a pound and the glacial from 22c to 27c a pound.

Acid Muriatic—Values in muriatic acid were holding steady at former prices with a fair demand for spot and the ready absorption of contract deliveries. On spot the 18 degree was quoted at 1¾c a pound, the 20 degree at 1½c and the 22 degree at 2c a pound. On contract \$1.05 @ \$1.10 per cwt., f. o. b. maker's works, was asked for 18 degree and 20 degree.

Acid Nitric—The market on nitric acid was a bit easier and a downward revision in prices was announced by some sellers. On the new basis 36 degree was quoted at 4¼c@5c a pound, the 38 degree at 5c@5¼c, the 40 degree at 5¼c@5½c and the 42 degree at 5½c@5¾c. One large contract for 42 degree was offered at 5c a pound.

Acid Sulphuric—The demand for sulphuric acid was very brisk and quotations were advanced in some quarters to \$30 a ton for the 66 degree brimstone, and \$20 a ton for the 60 degree. The pyrite acid was held at \$25 a ton for the 66 degree and \$17 for the 60 degree.

Alum—With stocks of iron free aluminum sulphate rather low prices were firm at 3c@3½c a pound; the low grades were easy at 1¾c to 2¼c a pound. Ammonium alum was again quoted at 4c a pound for the lump. Chrome alum was quoted at 20c a pound. In some instances manufacturers advanced potassium alum to 6¾c for the lump, 7c for the ground and 7½c for the powdered; second hands were quoting on a basis of 6c a pound for the lump.

Bleaching Powder—Sales of bleach in domestic containers were again reported at 4c a pound though dealers generally were asking 4½c@4¾c a pound. The difficulty in moving bleach for export is causing more liberal offerings from second hands with quotations around 5½c @5¾c a pound. In some instances, manufacturers' agents with spot available were quoting 6c a pound in export drums.

Calcium Acetate—Manufacturers' quotations of \$3.50 and \$3.55 per cwt. in carload lots were again in effect. The movement of this article is quite large, but manu-

facturers are said to be in a position to meet the demands made upon them.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers continue to report a sold up condition and the spot market is dependent upon dealers for supplies. The solid was said to have been offered in a limited way at \$24 a ton, but the granulated was more difficult to obtain and prices ranged from \$40 to \$45 a ton. Deliveries on contract are being made at \$14.85 a ton for the solid and \$18.85 a ton for the granulated.

Copper Sulphate—Manufacturers were quoting at the recently reduced levels based on the 98-99 per cent in carload lots at 12c a pound. In second hands the market weakened under selling pressure and 11½c a pound was freely heard. The 95 per cent was obtainable at 10c@10¼c a pound and the 90-92 per cent as low as 9¾c a pound. At the close manufacturers reduced prices to 10c a pound for 98-99 per cent.

Potash, Caustic—There is said to have been an improvement in the demand for the higher grades of caustic potash and the market is kept bare of spot supplies. Most of the offers are for forward shipment and range from 87c to 90c a pound. The 70-75 per cent was in little better supply with quotations at 67c a pound on quantity.

Potassium Bichromate—Supplies of potassium bichromate are not large, but the demand is small and second hands are said to be willing to accept around 38c@38½c a pound for a few casks. Manufacturers were quoting around 42c a pound for forward deliveries.

Potassium Chlorate—This article held little interest for the spot buyer during the week and second hands were offering at concessions as an inducement. It was said that a little better than 62c a pound could have been done but that seems to have been the general asking. Manufacturers were asking 70c a pound on contracts.

Potassium Muriate—The high grades of potassium muriate are difficult to obtain and dealers are asking \$450 and \$460 a ton. Consumers of this chemical for manufacturing purposes are in some instances picking up supplies wherever available and eliminating the impurities before using when necessary.

Saltpetre—The demand for saltpetre is said to have increased materially in the last few weeks and prices are steady at 31c a pound for granulates, 31½c for powdered and 35c a pound for crystals.

Soda Ash—In the absence of buying in the usual quantities soda ash values suffered a slight decline in second hand quotations. Offers of 58 per cent light were had as low as \$2.75 per cwt. at the close. Manufacturers with a little spot available in the near future are offering March-April shipment at \$2.85 per cwt. flat. The dense was held at \$3.35@3.40 per cwt.

Sodium Bichromate—Sales were said to have been made as low as 14¼c a pound during the early part of the week, but prices strengthened somewhat at the close and 15½c a pound was apparently an inside price. Manufacturers are not quoting at these prices.

Soda, Caustic—With buyers holding aloof, second hands were said to have offered special inducements, but the prices generally quoted were again around \$4.05@4.10 per hundred for the 76 per cent fused. Where spot was available manufacturers were quoting \$4.20 per cwt., f. o. b. factory on a basis of 76-78 per cent.

Sodium Cyanide—Offers of sodium cyanide from foreign sources were said to have been a bit more liberal with the arrival of some recently, spot goods were to be had at \$1.55@1.60 a pound. The mixture is held at \$2@2.10 a pound.

Sodium Chlorate—The movement of sodium chlorate has been brisk and prices are holding steady around 26c a pound.

Sodium Prussiate—Some of the manufacturers of sodium prussiate report their output sold for the first six months of the year. Others were quoting 33c a pound for spot or forward delivery, while second hands were quoting as low as 30c a pound.

The exports of cinchona bark from Java during December amounted to 1,114,000 pounds, against 958,000 pounds last year and 646,000 pounds in 1914. The total for 1916 was 17,152,800 pounds, against 11,222,000 pounds in 1915 and 14,021,000 pounds in 1914.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

IMPORTED NATURAL DYESTUFFS HIGHER

Prices Expected to Break All Records In Event of Trouble with Germany—Benzol and Toluol Would Be Needed for War Purposes

The break in diplomatic relations between this country and Germany was foremost in the conversation of the dealers in dyestuffs and the prediction was freely made that in the event of war between the two countries prices would probably break all records. Imported natural dyestuffs that have been advancing for some time on account of the shortage of ocean tonnage and increasing rates advanced again during the past week. Stocks of these products held in this country are very low and the irregularity of arrivals adds to the uncertainty of the situation. Cutch, archil, cudbear, and one or two other articles in which there has been comparatively little movement this season are also tending to firmer values under the changed conditions.

In case of extensive military preparations, values of coal-tar derivatives are likely to be influenced by the withdrawal of large quantities of benzol and toluol for conversion into explosives. It is only recently that the easier position of these two crudes has permitted of appreciable reductions in prices of coal-tar intermediates, but supplies are not sufficiently large to withstand the demand that would be made upon them for explosives without causing a shortage and greatly inflating values. Many manufacturers in the different industries using benzol and toluol are covered by contract, but others are depending upon the spot market for supplies. Quite a number of these latter are manufacturers of intermediates and any increase in the cost of crudes will prove a serious handicap to them in competition for business.

No changes of consequence occurred in the quotations of coal-tar derivatives during the week. Aniline oil is holding steady at the recent advances with indications for higher prices. A detailed report of some of the more active items follows:

Albumen—The demand for blood albumens is causing a steady advance in quotations and in some quarters prices have been marked up to 45c a pound for best grades of the imported and domestic. Egg albumen quotations are firm at recent levels with 77c a pound as probably the inside price. Quotations for spring shipment are unsettled and, as some dealers suggest, are made more with a view of feeling out the market.

Archil—There was an increase in the demand for archil during the week and prices were steady at 16c@18c a pound for the double extract and 20c@25c a pound for the concentrated with some brands bringing as high as 30c a pound.

Cutch—There was a little more firmness to cutch values but no movements of this article in quantity are reported. Stocks held in this country are considerable, but prices are expected to advance should the shortage in shipping facilities continue. Quotations were given as 9c@10c a pound for good grades of Rangoon cutch, though some dealers are firm for 11c@12c a pound.

Divi Divi—Spot supplies of divi divi are rarely offered and most of the goods afloat are said to have been sold. Prices were advanced to \$55 a ton and it was said that another advance was in prospect.

Gambier—The advance in gambier values continued and another half cent a pound was added to the cost during the week. Supplies were obtainable at 13c a pound, but most holders were asking 13½c@14c a pound. Spot stocks are said to be low and arrivals are entering directly into consuming channels.

Indigo—Manufacturers of indigo extract report a good call for their products and prices were firm around 50c a pound for a cotton dye and 30c for wool dye. The demand for the natural indigo itself was not so great, but prices were maintained at previous levels. Prices ranged

according to grades from \$1.10 a pound for Madras to \$3.75@4.50 a pound for Bengal.

Logwood—Prices for logwood and logwood products were easy at the recently reduced quotations. Around \$28 a ton was asked for Hayti wood, \$32@35 for Jamaica and Campeche was offered in some quarters at \$45 a ton. Solid logwood extract was quoted at 23c a pound and the 51 degree liquid at 11c@14c a pound. Hematine paste was offered at 16c@18c a pound and hematine crystals at 25c@27c a pound.

Sumac—Recent arrivals of sumac are reported as sold and spot stocks are small. Prices are holding firm at \$85@87 a ton.

Turmeric—Only a moderate interest was taken in turmeric supplies during the week. Quotations for powdered Madras grades were around 8½c a pound; Alleppey, 9c and Chinese 7c a pound.

Coal-Tar Intermediates

Acid Naphthionic—Spot supplies of naphthionic acid were said to be obtainable at around \$2.20 a pound for a good quality white acid.

Acid Sulphanilic—Manufacturers are in a position to meet the demands made upon them for sulphanilic acid and are quoting 40c@45c a pound according to quantity and length of time for delivery.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Quotations on aniline oil were advanced during the week and 25c a pound was apparently the inside figure for any quantity. From that on prices range up to 28c and in some instances 30c a pound was asked. Large quantities were said to have been sold for export which are expected to go forward this month. Salts were quoted at 30c@32c a pound.

Benzidine—The movement in the benzidines was reported as good. Prices as previously given were renewed. The base in paste form was quoted at \$1.90 a pound contract and \$2 spot, the dry at \$2.10 contract and \$2.25 spot.

Benzidine Sulphate—Was quoted at \$1.50 on contract and \$1.65 spot.

Dinitrochlorbenzol—The demand for dinitrochlorbenzol is brisk and prices are holding steady around 50c a pound for spot or nearby deliveries in quantity orders.

Dinitrophenol—Quotations on dinitrophenol were steady at 80c a pound for spot supplies.

Dinitrotoluol—Inquiries for dinitrotoluol were numerous and offers are meeting with ready sales. Quotations were around 55c a pound.

Diphenylamine—The demand for diphenylamine is said to have been good and spot supplies are practically exhausted. On contract and for nearby shipment 85c@90c a pound is asked.

Naphthylamine—Considerable quantities of naphthylamine are being absorbed on contract, and while all spot inquiries are being taken care of by manufacturers prices are firm at \$1.25 a pound. On contract this price is shaded according to quantity.

Nitrotoluol—The unseparated nitrotoluol was offered at 50c a pound on spot or contract. For the separated products,

o-Nitrotoluol was quoted at \$1 a pound on spot, with concessions offered on contract, while

p-Nitrotoluol was offered at \$1.25 a pound on spot, subject to shading on contract. These prices are slight reductions from former quotations and are based on the lower costs of the crudes.

Tolidin—One of the newest of the intermediates to appear on the market is toolidin. It was said that almost the entire output has been absorbed on contract, but manufacturers are in a position to meet the demand of consumers so long as supplies of toluol are available. Price quoted was \$3 a pound for spot deliveries.

Toluidine—Good sized quantities of the toluidines are moving into consuming channels. Prices of the better grades of these products were a bit easier during the week. Toluidine was quoted at 90c a pound on spot which was said to have been shaded in some instances on quantity orders. Pure grades of the

o-Toluidine were offered at \$1.25 a pound on spot, and p-Toluidine at \$1.50 a pound on spot, with both quotations subject to shading on contract orders.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.lb.	.41	— .42	Bismuth, Subnitratelb.	—	2.85	Emetine, Hydrochlorideoz.	—	44.00
Acetonelb.	.22 1/2	— .23	Subiodidelb.	—	5.05	15 gr. vialsea.	—	1.89
Acetphenetidlb.	24.50	— 25.00	Tannatelb.	—	2.90	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).		
Aconitine, 1/2 oz.ea.	2.00	— 2.05	Valeratelb.	—	4.50	Ergot, Russianlb.	.67	— .68
Agar Agarlb.	.40	— .55	Borax, in bbls., crystals.....lb.	.07 1/2	— .07 3/4	Spanishlb.	.68	— .69
Alcohol, 188 proofgal.	2.70	— 2.72	Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs.....lb.	.08 1/2	— .08 3/4	Ether, U.S.P., 1900lb.	.15	— .20
190 proof, U. S. P.gal.	2.72	— 2.74	Powdered, bbls.lb.	.07 1/2	— .07 3/4	U.S.P. 1880lb.	.22	— .27
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof. gal.	2.76	— 2.77	Bromine U. S. P.lb.	—	1.50	Washedlb.	.18	— .26
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.gal.	1.03	— 1.05	Burgundy Pitchlb.	.05	— .06	Eucalyptollb.	1.08	— 1.15
97 p.c.gal.	1.05	— 1.07	Importedlb.	.25	— .26	Formaldehydelb.	.12	— 1.25 1/2
Denatured, 180 proofgal.	.64	— .65	Cadmium Bromidelb.	—	4.25	Fuller's Earth, powd.100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
188 proofgal.	.65	— .67	Iodidelb.	—	5.25	Gelatin, silver.....lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Aldehyde, com.lb.	1.24	— 1.48	Metal stickslb.	—	1.90	Goldlb.	—	—
Almonds, bitterlb.	.28	— .29	Caffeine, alkaloid, bulklb.	10.50	— 11.00	Glucose100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Sweetlb.	.25	— .30	Bromideoz.	10.70	— 12.00	Glycerine, C. P., bulk.....lb.	—	— .55
Meallb.	.28	— .30	Citratelb.	7.00	— 7.25	Drums and bbls. added.		
Aloinlb.	1.00	— 1.12	Phosphatelb.	17.50	— 17.55	C. P. in canslb.	.54	— .55
Aluminum Acetatelb.	.95	— 1.00	Calcium, Glycophosphatelb.	18.80	— 18.85	Dynamite, drum included.....lb.	.52	— .53
Metalliclb.	1.62	— 1.65	Hypophosphitelb.	1.70	— 1.75	Saponification, Looselb.	.41 1/2	— .42
Sulphate, C.P.lb.	.27	— .32	Phosphate, Precip.lb.	.30	— .35	Soap, Lye, Looselb.	.37 1/2	— .38
Ambergris, blackoz.	10.00	— 14.00	Sulphocarbonatelb.	1.42	— 1.45	Glycerin, Paraffinelb.	—	—
Greyoz.	22.00	— 27.00	Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.lb.	—	.86 1/2	Glycyrhizin, Ammoniated.....lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.lb.	.63	— .88	Square of 4 ounceslb.	—	.87 1/2	Goa Powderlb.	1.90	— 2.00
Benzoatelb.	5.20	— 5.70	16's in 1-lb. cartonlb.	—	.88	Guaiacol, liquidlb.	15.00	— 15.90
Bichromate, C. P.lb.	1.15	— 1.25	24's in 1-lb. cartonslb.	—	.88 1/2	Carbonatelb.	—	—
Bromide, U.S.P.lb.	1.00	— 1.01	32's in 1-lb. cartonslb.	—	.88 1/2	Salicylateoz.	1.55	— 1.80
Carb. Dom., bbls., caskslb.	.10	— .10 1/2	Chloral Hydratelb.	1.24	— 1.35	Guaranalb.	1.10	— 1.20
Resub., Cubeslb.	.28	— .32	Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.05 1/2	— .07	Gun Cottonoz.	.18	— .20
Fluoridelb.	.47	— .52	Wood, pow'dlb.	.06	— .07	Haarlem Oilgross	3.65	— 3.75
Hypophosphitelb.	—	— 1.85	Chlorine liquidlb.	.15	— .25	Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb.	.59	— .66
Iodide, U.S.P.lb.	4.15	— 4.20	Chloroformlb.	.60	— .65	Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime.....lb.	.48	— .50
Molybdatelb.	—	— 5.50	Chrysarobinlb.	6.20	— 6.50	Pacific Coast, 1916, prime lb.	.14	— .15
Muriate, C.P.lb.	.19	— 19 1/2	Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals oz.	—	.59	Hydrogen Peroxide		
Nitrate, Crystlb.	.28	— .30	Salicylateoz.	Nominal	—	4 oz. bottlesgross	—	— 6.50
Gran.lb.	.28	— .30	Cinchonine, Alk. crystalsoz.	—	.23	10 oz. bottlesgross	—	— 10.25
Oxalatelb.	.85	— .95	Sulphateoz.	Nominal	—	Pint bottlesgross	—	— 18.00
Persulphatelb.	.90	— 1.00	Cinnabarlb.	—	.15	Hydroquinonelb.	1.40	— 1.70
Phosphate (Dibasic)lb.	.55	— .60	Civetlb.	2.00	— 2.15	Ichthyollb.	—	—
Salicylatelb.	3.25	— 3.50	Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison) lb.	.42	— .46	Iodine, Resublimedlb.	4.25	— 4.35
Amyl Acetategal.	4.00	— 4.25	Oleateoz.	.82	— .95	Iodoform, Powderedlb.	—	— 5.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)lb.	.15	— .17	Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk oz.	4.75	— 5.00	Crystalslb.	—	— 5.50
Needle powderlb.	.15	— 15 1/2	Alkaloidoz.	5.00	— 5.25	Iron Hypophosphitelb.	1.55	— 1.70
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			Cocoa Butter, bulklb.	.32	— .34	Perchloridelb.	.17	— .22
Free sulphurlb.	.48	— 48 1/2	Cases, fingerslb.	.40	— .43	Sub-sulphatelb.	.18	— .22
Antipyrine, bulklb.	17.00	— 18.00	Codeine, alk. 1/2 oz. vialsoz.	—	11.35	Iainglass, Americanlb.	.75	— .80
Areca Nutslb.	.08	— .09 1/2	Acetate, 1/2 oz. vialsoz.	—	10.25	Russianlb.	4.50	— 4.90
Powderedlb.	.12	— .15	Phosphate, 1/2 oz. vialsoz.	—	8.55	Kamala, U.S.P.lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Argolslb.	.16	— .18	Sulphate, 1/2 oz. vialsoz.	—	9.10	Kaolinlb.	.02	— .03
Arsenic, redlb.	.58	— .61	Collodion, U. S. P.lb.	.32	— .37	Kola Nuts, West Indianlb.	.12	— 1.24
Whitelb.	.58	— .59	Flexible, U. S. P.lb.	.38	— .43	Lanolin, hydrous, canslb.	.35	— .40
Atropine, Alk.oz.	55.00	— 56.00	Colocynth, Trieste, wholelb.	.24	— .25	Anhydrous, canslb.	.50	— .54
Sulphateoz.	50.00	— 52.00	Powderedlb.	.30	— .32	Let Carbonate, med.lb.	.45	— .50
Balm of Gilead Budslb.	.20	— .21	Pulp, U. S. P.lb.	.59	— .64	Chloridelb.	.55	— .60
Barium Carb. prec.lb.	.15	— .25	Spanish Appleslb.	—	—	Iodidelb.	3.75	— 4.00
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.lb.	—	— .20	Copper Chloride, pure cryst.lb.	.55	— .60	Licorice, Mass., Syrianlb.	.23	— 23 1/2
Chloratelb.	—	—	Oleate, pow'd (20%)lb.	—	1.50	Stick, bbls., Coriglianolb.	.31 1/2	— 35 1/2
Bay Rum, Porto Ricogal.	1.75	— 1.80	Cotton Solublelb.	.79	— 1.00	Lithium Benzoatelb.	8.00	— 8.25
St. Thomasgal.	2.85	— 3.00	Coumarin, refinedlb.	11.50	— 11.70	Carbonatelb.	1.02	— 1.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			Cream of Tartar, crystlb.	—	.40	Salicylatelb.	4.00	— 4.50
Benzine, steel bbls.gal.	—	— .23	Powdered, 99 p.c.lb.	—	.40 1/2	Lupulinlb.	1.00	— 1.35
Wood bbls.gal.	—	— .26	Creosote, Beechwoodlb.	1.75	— 2.00	Lycopodium, U. S. P.lb.	1.18	— 1.25
Benzol, pure whitegal.	.60	— .63	Creosote carbonatelb.	—	—	Magnesium Carbonate, kegs.lb.	.20	— 22 1/2
90 per centgal.	.58	— .59	Cresol, U. S. P.gal.	1.10	— 1.30	Glycerophosphatelb.	4.45	— 4.50
Benzonaphtholoz.	2.65	— 2.85	Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.26	— .27	Hypophosphitelb.	1.60	— 1.70
Berberine Sulphateoz.	1.80	— 1.90	Jewelers largelb.	.65	— .69	Peroxidelb.	.70	— .80
Beta Naphthol resublimedlb.	1.75	— 1.90	Smalllb.	.53	— .54	Sulphatelb.	.45	— .50
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.lb.	—	— 3.30	Frenchlb.	.26	— .27	Hypophosphitelb.	1.60	— 1.72
Salicylatelb.	—	— 3.15	Dextrin, imported, Potatolb.	.12	— .13	Manna, large flakelb.	—	—
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.lb.	—	— 3.25	Domestic Potatolb.	.08	— .09 1/2	Small flakelb.	.75	— .90
Subgallatelb.	—	— 3.00	Corn, bgs.lb.	3.65	— 3.70	Sortslb.	.35	— .40
			Dover's Bowderlb.	2.55	— 2.65	Menthol, Japaneselb.	3.45	— 3.60
			Dragon's Blood Masslb.	.22	— .23	Recrystlb.	3.95	— 5.00
			Reedslb.	.75	— .80	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.,ea.	90.00	— 91.00
			Emetine, Alk.oz.	—	70.00	Bisulphatelb.	—	— 1.07
			15 gr. vialsea.	—	3.75	Iodide, greenlb.	—	— 4.10
						Redlb.	—	— 4.10
						Yellowlb.	—	— 4.20
						Blue Masslb.	—	— .60
						Powderedlb.	—	— .62
						Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.lb.	—	— .63
						50 p.c.lb.	—	— .86
						Calomel, Americanlb.	—	— 1.43
						Corrosive Sublimate cryst.lb.	—	— 1.34
						Powderlb.	—	— 1.29
						Red Precipitatelb.	—	— 1.57
						Powderlb.	—	— 1.67
						White Precipitatelb.	—	— 1.67
						Powderlb.	—	— 1.72
						Methylene Bluelb.	12.00	— 13.75
						Milk, powderedlb.	.23	— .15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb. .18 — .21	Sodium, Acetatelb. .11½ — .12	Citric, crystals, bbls.lb. — — .68
Morphine, sulph, 5 oz. cans oz. — 7.80	Cacodylateoz. 1.90 — 2.00	Powderlb. — — .68½
1 oz. vialsoz. — 7.80	Citrate, crystalslb. .60 — .62	Cresylic, 95@100 per cent .gal. .75 — .80
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz boxes oz. — 8.05	Granular U. S. P.lb. .70 — .72	Chromic, 85 p.c.lb. 1.26 — 1.50
¼-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes oz. — 7.90	Benzoate, granulatedlb. 7.55 — 8.10	Germanlb. — —
Diacetyl hydrochloride ½ oz.oz. — 9.90	Bicarb, Englishlb. .03½ — .04	Formic, 75 p.c.lb. .35 — .40
Moss, Icelandlb. .18 — .19	Amer., f.o.b. works. . . .lb. .02 — .03	Gallie, U.S.P., bulklb. 1.28 — 1.30
Irishlb. .08 — .12	Bromide, bulklb. .72 — .76	Glycerophosphoriclb. 3.40 — 5.00
Musk, pods, Cab.oz. 10.00 — 10.50	Glycerophosphate crystall. .lb. 2.55 — 2.60	Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150oz. .22 — .29
Tonquinoz. 15.00 — 15.75	Hyposulphitelb. .01¾ — .02¾	Hydrobromic, Conc.lb. 2.40 — 2.45
Grain, Caboz. 25.00 — 25.75	Hypophosphite, U. S. P., . . .lb. — — 1.10	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.lb. .35 — .40
Tonquinoz. 23.00 — 24.00	gran.lb. 3.50 — 3.55	Dilute 3 p.c.lb. .20 — .25
Druggistsoz. 23.00 — 24.00	Iodidelb. .05 — .06	Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. . .lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Syntheticlb. 11.50 — 12.75	Phosphate, U.S.P.lb. .09 — .12	U.S.P., 10 p.c.lb. .40 — .45
Napthalene, flakelb. .09½ — .10	Recrystallizedlb. .20 — .28	Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c. . . .lb. 3.40 — 3.45
Ballslb. .10½ — .11	Driedlb. .05 — .05½	Molybdcic, C.P.lb. 6.90 — 7.40
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb. .18 — .19	Phosphate, U.S.P.lb. .150 — .150	Muriatic, C. P.lb. .05 — .06
Sulphatelb. .22 — .23	Tungstatelb. .23½ — .25	Nitric, C. P.lb. .07 — .08
Nux Vomica, wholelb. .09½ — .11	Salicylate bulk, U. S. P. . . .lb. .43 — .52	Nitro Muriaticlb. .18 — .21
Powderedlb. .12 — .12½	Spermacetilb. .46 — .50	Oleic, purifiedlb. .29 — .34
Opium, caseslb. — 14.50	Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P. . . .lb. 1.65 — 1.65	Oxalic, Cryst., caskslb. .80 — 1.10
Jobbing lots.lb. — 14.55	Aromatic, U.S.P.lb. .47 — .48	Picric, kegslb. .80 — 1.10
Granularlb. — 15.50	Ether Comp.lb. 2.85 — 2.95	Phosphoric, 50 p.c.lb. .11 — .12
Powdered U. S. P.lb. — 15.50	Nitrous Oxide, U.S.P.lb. .06 — .06½	Pyrogallic, resublimedlb. 3.25 — 3.45
Orthoformoz. 1.35 — 1.37	Starch, Corn, Pearllb. .07 — .07½	Crystals, bottleslb. 2.95 — 3.15
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.lb. 1.45 — 1.50	Potato, granulatedlb. — — 1.25	Pyroigneous, purifiedlb. .05 — .06
Papainlb. 3.45 — 4.00	Powderedlb. — — 1.25	Crudegal. .24 — .29
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal. 2.50 — 2.90	Storax, liquidlb. — — 1.25	Salicylic bulk U. S. P. . . .lb. .13½ — .15½
Paris Green, kegslb. .30 — .31	Strontium Acetatelb. .80 — .81	Sebacic, C.P.lb. .05 — .07
Petrolatum, light amber bbls lb. .03½ — .04½	Bromide, granularoz. .35 — .40	Sulphuric, C.P.lb. .03 — .05
Creamlb. .06 — .06½	Iodidelb. .42 — .50	Sulphurouslb. .95 — 1.00
Lily whitelb. .08 — .08½	Nitratelb. 2.70 — 3.00	Tannic, U. S. P., bulklb. — .66
Snow whitelb. .11½ — .12	Strychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk oz. 1.35 — 1.45	Powdered, U.S.P.lb. — .65
Phenolphthaleinlb. 22.00 — 23.75	Acetateoz. 1.45 — 1.55	
Phosphorus, yellowlb. .70 — .75	Nitrateoz. 1.40 — 1.45	
Redlb. 1.05 — 1.15	Sulphate, crystals, bulk . . .oz. 1.20 — 1.25	
Pilocarpineoz. — .90	Sugar of Milk, powdered . . .lb. .35 — .36	
Piperidineoz. .85 — .90	Sulphonal, 100 oz lotsoz. 1.25 — 1.50	
Piperinoz. .55 — .60	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb. 15.00 — 16.00	
Podophyllin, U.S.P.oz. 2.70 — 2.85	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P. . . .lb. 13.50 — 14.50	
Poppo Headslb. .75 — .76	Sulphur, bbls.100 lbs. 1.95 — 2.20	
Potassium acetatelb. 1.30 — 1.35	Flour100 lbs. 2.10 — 2.50	
Bicarblb. 1.35 — 1.42	Flowers100 lbs. 2.30 — 2.70	
Bisulphatelb. .45 — .60	Precipitated (L.)lb. 1.95 — 2.25	
C.P.lb. .75 — .85	Washedlb. .08 — .10	
Bromide (bulk, gran.)lb. — 1.45	Talcum, powderedlb. .02 — .04	
Citrate, bulklb. 1.55 — 1.60	Purifiedlb. .12 — .13	
Glycerophosphate, bulkoz. — 1.45	Tamarinds, bbls.lb. .05 — .05½	
Hypophosphite, bulkoz. — 1.75	Tar, Barbadoesgal. .25 — .30	
Iodide, bulklb. — 3.50	North Carolina, 1 pt. . . .doz. — .85	
Lactophosphateoz. — 3.50	Tartar Emetic, U. S. P. . . .lb. .61 — .63	
Nitrate (Salt peter)lb. .32 — .33	Caskslb. .50 — .56	
Pernanganatelb. 4.00 — 4.25	Terpin Hydratelb. .54 — .60	
Salicylatelb. 3.00 — 3.25	Terpineollb. .75 — .90	
Sulphate, purelb. .30 — .60	Thymol, crystalslb. 11.70 — 12.20	
C.P.lb. .60 — .75	Iodidelb. 12.20 — 13.00	
Tartrate, pow'dlb. .75 — .85	Tin, crystalslb. .31 — .31½	
Pumice Stone, pow'd bbls. lb. .03½ — .04	Bichloridelb. .15½ — .15¾	
Quassia chips.lb. .06½ — .07	Oxidelb. .48 — .50	
Raspedlb. .04½ — .07	Toluol, pure, bulkgal. 1.75 — 1.95	
Powderedlb. .07 — .08	Commercialgal. 1.50 — 1.60	
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.oz. — .55	Turpentine, Venice, True . . .lb. 3.35 — 3.40	
50-oz. tinsoz. — .55½	Artificiallb. .12 — .13	
25-oz. tipsoz. — .56	Spirits, See Naval Stores. . . .lb. — .59	
5-oz. tipsoz. — .57	Vanillinoz. .56 — .59	
1-oz. tinsoz. — .60	Witch Hazel Ext., able dist., . . .bbl. .53 — .56	
Second handsoz. .55 — .56	Gran.gal. .22 — .25	
Amsterdamoz. — .55	Med.lb. .30 — .35	
Germanoz. — .55	Zinc Carbonatelb. .25 — .26	
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins oz. — .93	Chloridelb. .13 — .14	
Sulphate, tinsoz. — .55	Iodidelb. 5.50 — 5.75	
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. . .lb. 16.25 — 17.25	Metallic, C. P.lb. .45 — .75	
Rochelle Saltlb. .33½ — .34½	Oxidelb. 10½ — 11½	
Rose Water, triple dist., dem lb. .59 — .62	Permanganatelb. 4.75 — 5.00	
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls. lb. .02½ — .04	Salicylatelb. — 3.25	
Saccharinlb. 18.25 — 19.25	C.P.lb. .15 — .18	
Saffrollb. — 16.00	Sulphatelb. .05 — .06	
Salicin, bulklb. 16.00 — 17.00		
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.lb. 1.60 — 1.65		
Second handslb. 1.60 — 1.65		
Sandalwoodlb. .18 — .19		
Groundlb. .20 — .22		
Santonin, cryst, bulklb. 36.00 — 42.00		
Powderedlb. 37.00 — 38.00		
Scammony, resinlb. 2.50 — 2.80		
Powderedlb. 2.70 — 3.00		
Seidlitz Mixturelb. — .26		
Silver Chlorideoz. .60 — .61		
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots oz. — 47½		
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)oz. .40 — .41		
Oxidelb. .36 — 1.00		
Soap, Castile, white, pure. . .lb. 16½ — 17		
Marseilles, whitelb. .14 — .15		
Green, purelb. .14 — .15		
Ordinarylb. .10 — 10½		
Powderedlb. .26 — .28		
Mottled, purelb. .12 — .13		
Ordinarylb. .09 — .10		

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.lb. 12.05 — 13.50	
Artificiallb. 5.05 — 5.45	
Amber, crudelb. — 1.25	
Rectifiedlb. 1.25 — 1.55	
Aniselb. 1.05 — 1.10	
Baylb. 2.25 — 2.50	
Bergamotlb. 6.00 — 6.15	
Syntheticlb. 2.90 — 3.00	
Bois de Roselb. 3.25 — 3.80	
Cadelb. .64 — .70	
Caput, bottles, Native, cs. lb. .82 — .88	
Camphor, heavy gravitylb. .12 — .14	
Japanese, whitelb. .16 — .18	
Carawaylb. 3.90 — 4.05	
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. techlb. 1.09 — 1.15	
Lead Freelb. 1.20 — 1.25	
Cedar Leaflb. .74 — .80	
Cedar Woodlb. .15 — 15½	
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavylb. — 22.00	
Citronella, Ceylon, drumslb. .47 — .48	
Javalb. .84 — .87	
Cloves, canslb. 1.30 — 1.33	
Bottleslb. 1.35 — 1.36	
Copaibalb. 1.00 — 1.05	
Corianderlb. 11.50 — 14.00	
Cubebslb. 3.95 — 4.00	
Cuminlb. 4.25 — 4.40	
Erigeronlb. .98 — 1.04	
Eucalyptus, Australianlb. .70 — .75	
Californialb. .65 — .67	
Fennel, sweetlb. 4.05 — 4.55	
Geranium, African roselb. 3.90 — 3.95	
Bourbonlb. 3.50 — 3.70	
Turkishlb. 3.25 — 3.60	
Gingerlb. 7.95 — 8.05	
Gingergrasslb. 1.80 — 1.95	
Hemlocklb. .63 — .65	
Juniper Berries, rect.lb. 15.95 — 16.45	
Twice rect.lb. 16.95 — 17.45	
Woodlb. 1.95 — 3.90	
Lavender flowerslb. 3.95 — 4.20	
Spikelb. 1.20 — 1.40	
Gardenlb. .60 — .65	
Lemonlb. 1.25 — 1.30	
Lemongrasslb. .82 — .90	
Limes, distilledlb. 2.55 — 2.70	
Linaloelb. 2.84 — 3.05	
Mace, distilledlb. 1.24 — 1.29	
Malefernlb. — 21.95	
Mustard, naturallb. 21.95 — 22.95	
Artificiallb. 27.95 — 29.95	
Neroli, bigaradelb. 38.00 — 51.00	
Petalelb. 46.00 — 50.00	
Artificiallb. — 18.50	
Nutmeglb. 1.23 — 1.27	
Orange, bitter, W. Indianlb. 2.50 — 2.75	
Sweet, W. Indianlb. 2.35 — 2.45	
Italian, sweetlb. 3.00 — 3.10	

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.lb. .08 — .09	
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys . . .lb. .25 — .26	
Benzoic, from gumlb. — —	
ex Toluollb. 8.25 — 8.70	
Boric, cryst, sackslb. 12½ — 13½	
Powdered bbls.lb. 12½ — 13	
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.lb. 1.45 — 1.50	
Camphoriclb. 4.35 — 4.45	
Carbolic Cryst. U. S. P. drs. lb. .51 — .53	
1-lb. bottleslb. .59 — .60	
5-lb. bottleslb. .61 — .62	
50 to 100-lb. tinslb. .58 — .60	
Cinnamiclb. 4.90 — 6.15	
Chrysophaniclb. 6.20 — 6.35	

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.17½	.24
Patchouli	lb.	—	—
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.30	2.55
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.80	3.00
French	lb.	6.00	6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	.90
Rhodium	lb.	2.90	5.00
Rose, natural	oz.	13.45	15.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.80	2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	.80
Safrol	lb.	.40	.42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.90	11.20
West Indian	lb.	4.45	4.55
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.80	.85
Artificial	lb.	.27	.28
Savin	lb.	5.95	6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	1.90
Spruce	lb.	.60	.62
Tansy	lb.	2.45	2.50
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.00	4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	4.20
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	—	.90
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	2.70
Wormseed	lb.	3.95	4.15
Wormwood	lb.	2.80	3.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	23.00
Manila	lb.	—	28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	45.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	—
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	—
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	—
Pepper	lb.	5.00	5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.50	.52
South American	lb.	.68	.70
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	6.00
Oregon	gal.	.82	.88
Peru	lb.	3.25	3.45
Tolu	lb.	.35	.36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	.49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	.19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	.15
of Tree	lb.	.10	.11
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	.28
Calisaya	lb.	.19	.23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.11	.12½
Carcarailla quills	lb.	.25	.36
Siftings	lb.	.12	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	.06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.34	.40
Broken	lb.	.27	.34
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—
Broken	lb.	—	—
Loba, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	.26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	.19
Maracabo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.13	.14
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	.08½
Cramp	lb.	.14	.16
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	.07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	.11
Select, bdis.	lb.	.16	.19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	.11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	.06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	.06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	.30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	.10
White	lb.	.03	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	.04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	.07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	.11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	.12
Northern	lb.	.11	.12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	.26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	.32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	.50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	.16
Select	lb.	.15	.16

Simaruba	lb.	.15	.17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	.08½
Cut	lb.	.15	.15½
Crushed	lb.	.09	.10
Tonga	lb.	.40	.41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	.32
of Tree	lb.	.13½	.15½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	.09½
White	lb.	.11	.14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	.07
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	.04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05½	.06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	.24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20	.21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07½	.08
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	.94
Para	lb.	.57	.62
Surinam	lb.	.65	.67
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	3.80	4.25
Cuts	lb.	2.50	3.40
Bourbon	lb.	3.20	3.40
South American	lb.	1.60	1.70
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.50	1.55
Green label	lb.	—	—

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.54	.55
XX	lb.	.59	.60
Powdered	lb.	—	.60
Fish	lb.	.04½	.05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	.12½
Juniper	lb.	.07	.07½
Laurel	lb.	.05	.05½
Poke	lb.	.09½	.11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	.13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	.08
Sloe	lb.	.90	.95
Sumac	lb.	.04½	.05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.25	1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10
Borage	lb.	.80	.85
Calendula	lb.	1.20	1.35
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—
Hungarian	lb.	—	—
Belgian	lb.	—	—
Roman	lb.	.47	.49
Spanish	lb.	.55	.58
Clover Tops	lb.	.27	.30
Dogwood	lb.	.13	.15
Elder	lb.	.25	.29
Insect, open	lb.	.25	.27
Closed	lb.	.29	.33
Powd. Flowers and stems lb.	lb.	.23	.29
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	.43
Kouso	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.17	.18
Select	lb.	.22	.29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.31	.35
Malva, blue	lb.	1.19	1.25
Black	lb.	.40	.50
Mullein	lb.	—	—
Orange	lb.	1.00	1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	.07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	.39
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	.53
Saffron, American	lb.	.65	.70
Valencia	lb.	11.70	11.75
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	—
Balmory	lb.	.07	.08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.45	1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	.06
Buchu, short	lb.	1.19	1.20
Long	lb.	1.25	1.27
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.82	2.50
Catnip	lb.	.05	.09
Chestnut	lb.	.60	.65
Chiretta	lb.	.34	.37
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.35	.40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.29	.31
Conium	lb.	.20	.21
Corn Silk	lb.	.10	.12
Damiana	lb.	.14	.15
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	.09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	.65
Imported	lb.	—	—
Dandelion	lb.	.18	.19
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	.08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	.24
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.06½	.08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—
Russian	lb.	3.25	3.60

Henna	lb.	.12	.12½
Horehound	lb.	.22	.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.19	.21
Laurel	lb.	.06	.06½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	.07
Liverwort	lb.	.59	.75
Lobelia	lb.	.08	.09
Lovage	lb.	.29	.34
Matico	lb.	.24	.28
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
French	lb.	.26	.27
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05½	.06½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15½	.17½
Pichi	lb.	.09½	.10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	.10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	.11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	—
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	.09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	1.45
Rosemary	lb.	—	.09
Rue	lb.	.41	.51
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	—
Grinding	lb.	.07½	.07½
Greek	lb.	.07	.07½
Spanish	lb.	—	—
Savory	lb.	—	—
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.70	.75
Half leaf	lb.	.60	.65
Siftings	lb.	.39	.42
Powdered	lb.	.39	.40
Tinnevely	lb.	.16	.27
Pods	lb.	.30	.35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10½	.13
Skullcap	lb.	.14	.16
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	.22
Stramonium	lb.	.19	.20
Tansy	lb.	.08	.11
Thyme	lb.	.10½	.11
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	.06½
Water Pepper	lb.	.07	.07½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07½	.08½
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	.09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	.20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08	.08½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	.73
Powdered	lb.	.75	.78
German	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	1.00	1.05
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	.45
Whole	lb.	.27	.28
Angelica, American	lb.	.29	.34
German	lb.	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.49	.59
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	.07½
Bermuda	lb.	.49	.49½
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	.07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	.06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	.06
Belladonna	lb.	5.00	5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.12	.12½
Beth	lb.	.12	.19
Bitter	lb.	.22	.24
Blood	lb.	.11	.12
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	.14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	.80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	.40
American	lb.	.21	.22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	3.30
Unbleached	lb.	.26	.27
Cobosh, black	lb.	.04½	.05
Blue	lb.	.04½	.05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	2.08
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12½	.13
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	.16
Culver's	lb.	.11	.11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	.06
Powdered	lb.	.10	.11
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29	.31
American	lb.	.28	.29
Doggrass	lb.	1.40	1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.54½	.64
Elecampane	lb.	.09	.10
Galangal	lb.	.09½	.11½
Gelsemium	lb.	.06	.08
Gentian	lb.	.14	.15
Powdered	lb.	.16½	.18
Geranium	lb.	.06½	.07½
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	.19
Bleached	lb.	.21	.21½
inseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	5.05
Powdered	lb.	5.50	5.70
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	.54
Hellebore, white, imported	lb.	.40	.44
Powdered	lb.	.20	.22
Black	lb.	.39	.44
Domestic White	lb.	.19	.22

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.25	—	2.40	Poppy, Russian	lb.	.35	—	.35½	Aluminum, High Grade	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Powdered	lb.	2.45	—	2.50	Pumpkin	lb.	.11	—	.11½	Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	—	.05
Rio	lb.	3.00	—	3.20	Quince, select	lb.	.75	—	.79	Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	—	.12½	Rape, English	lb.	.08½	—	.09	Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.18	Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	—	.25	20 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05
Kava Kava	lb.	.19½	—	.21½	Stavesacre	lb.	.30	—	.33	16 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.04½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.37½	—	.40	Stramonium	lb.	.14½	—	.17½	Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	—	.12
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	—	.69	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—	Granulated, white	lb.	.19	—	.20
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19½	—	.21	Kombe	lb.	2.25	—	2.30	Lump	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.16	—	.16½	Sunflower, large	lb.	.05	—	.05½	Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26	Small	lb.	.04	—	.04½	Domestic	100 lbs.	—	—	.04½
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	—	.54	Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	—	.09½	Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Manaca	lb.	.23	—	.24	Madras	lb.	—	—	.08½	65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Mandrake	lb.	.07	—	.08	China	lb.	.07	—	.07½	47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	—	2.95	Worm, American	lb.	.07	—	.07½	Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	—	.16½	Levant	lb.	.53	—	.70	Barium chloride	ton	90.00	—	100.00
Verona	lb.	.12	—	.13½						Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Finger	lb.	1.50	—	1.70						Nitrate	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	—	.39						Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—	30.00
Pellitory	lb.	.32	—	.37						Off color	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Pink, true	lb.	.32	—	.37						Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	—	.06
Pleurisy	lb.	.19½	—	.22						Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.55	
Poke	lb.	.05	—	.07						Carbide	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Rhatany	lb.	.20	—	.26						Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	—	.83						Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—	14.85
High dried	lb.	.20½	—	.22						Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—	18.85
Cuts	lb.	.40	—	1.60						Solid, second hands	ton	24.00	—	26.00
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	—	.40						Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Mexican	lb.	.14½	—	.15						Sulphate	lb.	.10	—	.12½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.65	—	.69						Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	—	.17
Southern	lb.	.68	—	.71						Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	—	.37
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	—	.35						Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	—	.12						Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	—	.27						Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Stripped	lb.	.28	—	.29						Second hands	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Spikenard	lb.	.12	—	.14						Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.50
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	—	.10½						Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Squill	lb.	.11½	—	.14						Refined	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Stillingia	lb.	.06	—	.06½						Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	—	—	—	—
Stone	lb.	.05	—	.05½						48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.05	—	—
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	—	.36						52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.10	—	—
True (Alettris)	lb.	.19	—	.20½						Lead, Acetate, brown sugar lb.	—	—	—	.11½
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.79	—	.80						White cryst.	lb.	.13	—	.13½
English	lb.	—	—	—						Broken Cakes	lb.	—	—	.12½
German	lb.	—	—	—						Granulated	lb.	—	—	.12½
Japanese	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾						Powdered	lb.	.13½	—	.14½
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	—	.10½						Arsenate	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Vervain	lb.	.16	—	.17						Nitrate	lb.	.14	—	.15
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12½	—	.14						Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	—	—	—	.09½
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—						Red, American	lb.	—	—	.09½
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.07	—	.07½						Foreign	lb.	—	—	—
										White, Basic Carb., Amer.	dry	—	—	.08½
										in Oil, 100 lbs. or over. lb.	—	—	—	.09½
										English	lb.	—	—	—
										White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.08½
										Muriatic acid,				
										18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
										20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
										22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	—	.02½
										Nitric acid,				
										36 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05
										38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	—	.05½
										40 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	—	.05½
										42 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	—	.06
										Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carbl.	lb.	—	—	.04½
										38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.04½
										40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05
										42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05½
										Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	—	1.75
										True Dental	bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
										Potash Bichromate	lb.	.38	—	.40
										Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.40	—	.80
										Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.87	—	.90
										Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.63	—	.75
										Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.75
										Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton	450.00	—	460.00	
										Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
										Yellow	lb.	.88	—	.90
										Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	—	—
										Refined	lb.	.31	—	.35
										Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags 100 lb.	2.75	—	2.85	
										Dense,	100 lb.	3.35	—	3.50
										Bichromate	lb.	.17	—	.18
										Bisulphate	lb.	—	—	—
										Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.100lbs	1.10	—	1.25	
										Caustic, dom., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	4.12½	—	4.25	
										Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.50	—	4.75
										Chlorate	lb.	.25	—	.37
										Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.55	—	1.65
										Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	—	1.75
										Kega	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
										Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	—	3.30
										Refined	lb.	—	—	.04½
										Nitrite	lb.	—	—	.34
										Prussiate	lb.	.33	—	.35
										Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02½	—	.03½
										Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	—	.01½
										Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs	.60	—	.70	

Amise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—	Bayberry	lb.	.25	—	.26
Spanish	lb.	.27	—	.28	Bees, white	lb.	.47½	—	.49½
Star	lb.	.25	—	.26	Yellow crude	lb.	.42	—	.43
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05½	—	.06	Yellow refined	lb.	.45	—	.46
Dutch	lb.	.05½	—	.06	Candella	lb.	.21	—	.23
Smyrna	lb.	.07	—	.08	Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	—	.51
South American	lb.	.05½	—	.05½	No. 1	lb.	.48	—	.49
					No. 2	lb.	.42	—	.43
					No. 3	lb.	.32	—	.33
					Ceresin Yellow	lb.	—	—	—
					White	lb.	—	—	—
					Japan	lb.	.15	—	.15½
					Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
					Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.60	—	.65
					Green	lb.	.77	—	.90
					Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
					Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
					Domestic	lb.	.35	—	.35½
					Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.07	—	.13
					Foreign	lb.	.10	—	.25

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.04	—	.04½	Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	—	—	—	
56 p.c.	lb.	.08½	—	.09	Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	—	—	—	
70 p.c.	lb.	.10	—	.10½	works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	—	
Alum. ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	—	.04½	Alum. ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.04½	Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Powdered	lb.	.045	—	.05	Alum chrome	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Alum chrome	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Powd. lump	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Powd. lump	lb.	.06½	—	.07	Ground	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Alum. Soda, ground	100 lbs.	6.37	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Aluminum Sulph low	lb.	.01½	—	.02½	Alum, Soda, ground	100 lbs.	6.37	—	—

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.04	—	.04½	Alkali, 48% bgs., works 100 lbs.	—	—	—	—
56 p.c.	lb.	.08½	—	.09	Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	—	—	—	—
70 p.c.	lb.	.10	—	.10½	works 48 p.c. b.	100 lbs.	—	—	—
80 p.c.	lb.	.13	—	.14	Alum. ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Glacial	lb.	.22	—	.27	Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Alkali, 48% bgs., works 100 lbs.	—	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	—	—	—	—	Alum chrome	lb.	—	—	.20
works 48 p.c. b.	100 lbs.	—	—	—	Potash, lump	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Alum. ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	—	.04½	Ground	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.04½	Powdered	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Powdered	lb.	.04½	—	.05	Alum, Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	—	6.70
Alum chrome	lb.	—	—	.20	Aluminum Sulph low	lb.	.01½	—	.02½
Potash, lump	lb.	.06	—	.06½					
Ground	lb.	.06½	—	.07½					
Powdered	lb.	.06½	—	.07½					
Alum, Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	—	6.70					
Aluminum Sulph low	lb.	.01½	—	.02½					

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst. lb.	.02	— .0234
60 p.c. per 100 lbs.	.03	— .0394
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b.)		
New York	ton	— 29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b.		
Baltimore	ton	— 30.50
Sulphuric Acid		
60 deg.	ton	18.00 — 20.00
66 deg.	ton	26.00 — 30.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02 — .0234
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75 — 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Acid H.	lb.	—	2.50
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	—	2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic	lb.	—	—
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb.	—	—
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Amidophenol	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.25	— .28
Aniline Salts	lb.	.30	— .32
Aniline for red	lb.	—	1.00
Anthraccene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12
Antraquinone	lb.	—	—
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzoic	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Benzoic Sulphate	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	.31
Cumidine	lb.	—	—
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	15.00
o-Dianiline	lb.	—	—
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.55	— .60
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.50	— .55
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .85
Diphenylamine	lb.	.85	— .90
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylantraquinone	lb.	—	—
Mononitroaniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Mononitromethylamine	lb.	—	2.50
Naphthalene	lb.	—	10%
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	—
b-Naphthol	lb.	.85	— .90
Sublimed	lb.	.90	— 1.00
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	1.25
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.80	— .85
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.50	— .55
o-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	1.00
p-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	—	—
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	— 17.00
Technical	lb.	—	9.00
Tolidin	lb.	—	3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	—	1.25
p-Toluidine	lb.	—	1.50
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
M-Toluylenediamine	lb.	—	—
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	lb.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.85	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	—
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	—
Alpine Red	lb.	—	—
Alpine Yellow	lb.	—	—
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	—

Azo Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	—
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.85	— 2.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	—	—
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.90	— 2.75
Bright Red	lb.	—	—
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	—
Chrome Red	lb.	—	—
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	1.60
Congo Red	lb.	—	2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	—	7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	—
Direct Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	—	5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	—	4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	—
Direct Violet	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	—	1.25
T extra, contract	lb.	—	2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	1.50
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Induline	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	—	—
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Nigrosine, water sol.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	—
Oil Black	lb.	—	1.50
Oil Orange	lb.	—	2.00
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	—	2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	—	1.50
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	—	2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	2.35
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— .90
Sulphur Black E.S. ext. conc.	lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	.85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	—	—
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—	—
Tartrazine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	—	1.10
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	—	25.00
Victoria Green	lb.	—	—
Victoria Red	lb.	—	—
Victoria Yellow	lb.	—	—
Yellow for wool	lb.	—	—

NATURAL DYEWOODS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53	— .58
Gambier, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25	— 4.25
Oudes	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Kurdas	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Nuttgalls, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .24
Chinese	lb.	.22	— .25
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning			
Sumac, see tanning			
Turneric, Madras	lb.	.0824	— .09
Aleppuy	lb.	.09	— .10
Pubna	lb.	—	—
China	lb.	.07	— .074

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	18.00	— 20.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .05
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .05
Quercitron, see tanning			

Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17
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EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.16	— .18
Archil, Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.09	— .11
Liquid	lb.	.0824	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.12	— .15
Gall	lb.	—	.17
Hematin	lb.	.12	— .14
Crystals	lb.	.25	— .27
Hyperic, liquid	lb.	.21	— .22
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	—	.50
Indigo, natural, for wool	lb.	—	.30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	.23
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.11	— .14
Contract	lb.	—	—
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	.30
Paste	lb.	—	.15
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron	lb.	.0824	— .09
Sumac, see tanning			

MISCELLANEOUS DYEWOODS

AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.77	— .80
Blood, imported	lb.	.40	— .45
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .45
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.20	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi	ton	55.00	— 57.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	55.00	— 57.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	— 38.00
Myrobalans	ton	65.00	— 72.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	50.00
No. 2	ton	—	28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	85.00	— 87.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	52.00	— 55.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Valonia Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	58.00	— 59.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan,	lb.	—	—
bbls.	lb.	.024	— .024
Clarified, 25% tan, bbls.	lb.	.024	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Drumtan, 25% tan	lb.	.024	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .094
Common	lb.	.13	— .14
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.234	— .24
No. 2	lb.	.20	— .21
Hemlock, 25% tan	lb.	.034	— .044
Larch, 25% tan	lb.	.03	— .034
Crystals, 50% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan,	lb.	—	—
50% total solids	lb.	.014	— .024
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50% tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.034	— .044
treated	lb.	—	—
35-37 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.06	— .064
35-37 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.074	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.0824	— .09
Clarified	lb.	.09	— .10
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan,	lb.	—	—
50% total solids	lb.	.01	— .014
Sumac, liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .12
Valonia, solid, 65% tan, lb.	lb.	nominal	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.79	— .80
Domestic, prime	gal.	.74	— .75
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	70.00	— 75.00
Norwegian	gal.	112.00	— 120.00
Degras, American	lb.	.064	— .074
English	lb.	.074	— .074
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Herring	gal.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.104	— .114
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.09	— 1.30
Off Prime	gal.	1.09	— 1.30
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.97	— .98
No. 1	gal.	.93	— .94

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

No. 2gal. .86 — .87	Sesame, domesticgal. 1.15 — 1.20	Ginger, grindinglb. .16½ — .17
Menhaden, North, crude.....gal. — .67	Importedgal. 1.20 — 1.25	Africanlb. .09½ — .10
South, crude, f.o.b. plant gal. .65 — .67	Soya Bean, Englishlb. — .15	Cochinlb. .10½ — .11
Menhaden, Brown, st'dgal. .74 — .75	Manchurianlb. .11½ — .12½	Japanlb. .08 — .08½
Light, st'dgal. .76 — .77	Tar Oil, gen. dist.gal. .55 — .60	Mace, Bandalb. .57 — .58
Yellow, bleachedgal. .78 — .79	Commercialgal. .45 — .50	Batavia, No. 1lb. .53 — .53½
White, bl'ch'd winter gal. .80 — .81	MINERAL	Nutmegs, 110s.lb. .24 — .25
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.gal. 1.19 — 1.25	Black, reduced, 29 gravity	Paprika, Spanish.....lb. .17 — .19
30 deg., cold testgal. 1.14 — 1.17	25@30 cold testgal. .13½ — .14	Hungarianlb. .26 — .27
40 deg., cold testgal. 1.09 — 1.14	29 gravity, 15 cold test.....gal. .14 — .15	Pepper, black, Sing.lb. .20¾ — .21
Primegal. .99 — 1.04	Summergal. .13 — .14	Whitelb. .23 — .23½
Darkgal. .89 — .90	Cylinder, light filtered.....gal. .21 — .26	Pimentolb. .05½ — .06½
Oleo Oillb. .14½ — .18½	Dark, filteredgal. .18 — .19	OIL CAKE AND MEAL
Porpoise, bodygal. — .	Extra cold testgal. .26 — .30	Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.. — 37.00
Jawgal. — .	Dark steam refinedgal. .15 — .18	f.o.b. New Orleans — 33.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)lb. — .	Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.gal. .26½ — .27	Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta — 36.50
Saponifiedlb. — .	Neutral, filtered lemon.....gal. .21½ — .22	Columbia — 38.00
Seal, whitegal. — .	33@34 gravitygal. .33 — .34	New Orleanston 37.00 — 40.50
Sod Oillb. .09 — .09½	Paraffin, high viscosity.....gal. .29½ — .30	Corn Cakeshort ton 37.00 — 40.00
Sperm bleached, winter	903@865 sp. gr.gal. .18½ — .22	Mealshort ton 41.00 — 42.00
38 deg., cold testgal. 1.03 — 1.04	Red Paraffinlb. .18 — .19	Linseed cake, dom.short ton — 43.00
45 deg., cold testgal. 1.01 — 1.02	Spindle, filteredgal. .28 — .35	Linseed Mealshort ton — 45.00
Natural winter, 38 deg.	No. 200gal. .24 — .25	SALT PRODUCTS
cold testgal. .99 — 1.00	No. 100gal. .23½ — .24	Salt, fine280 lb. bbls. — 2.37
Stearic, single pressedlb. .14 — .14½	No. 110gal. .23 — .23½	200 lb. sacks — 1.59
Double pressedlb. .15 — .15½	Miscellaneous	Turk's Island—
Triple pressedlb. .16½ — .17	NAVAL STORES	Coarse140-lb. bags — 1.08
Tallow, acidlessgal. 1.03 — 1.04	Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal. .53 — .53½	Mineral140-lb. bags — 1.08
Primegal. 1.02 — 1.03	Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	Salt Cake, bulklb. — .75
Whale, Bleached, naturalgal. .80 — .81	tilled, bbls.gal. .48 — .50	MOLASSES AND SYRUPS
Extra bleached, winter gal. .82 — .83	Turpentine, Destructive dis-	Centrifugals—
VEGETABLE	tilled, bbls.gal. .36 — .41	Primegal. .40 — .42
Castor, No. 1, bbls.lb. .18 — .18½	Pitch, prime200 lb. bbl. 4.00 — 4.50	Open kettlegal. .41 — .50
Caseslb. .19½ — .20	Tar, pure50-gal. bbls. 8.75 — 9.00	Blackstrapgal. .19½ — .22
No. 3lb. — .18	Rosin, com to g'd. 280-lb.-bbl. 6.50 — 6.55	Sugar Syrup, commonlb. .18 — .23
Chaulmoogralb. 1.40 — 1.50	SHELLAC	Mediumlb. .24 — .25
Cocanut Oil, Ceylonlb. — .	D. C.lb. .49½ — .50	Fancylb. .29 — .42
Cochin, domesticlb. .16½ — .17	Diamond "I"lb. — .48½	Honey—
Cochin, importedlb. — .	V. S. O.lb. .49 — .49½	Clear, Comb, fancylb. .13 — .14
Domestic, tankslb. .13½ — .13¾	Fine orangelb. .44 — .44½	Clover, lower gradeslb. .10 — .12
Corn, refined, bbls.12.76 — 12.81	Second orangelb. .42 — .42½	Buckwheat, ext.lb. .06½ — .07
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b.	T. N.lb. .40 — .40½	Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.lb. — 3.24
millsgal. — .92	A. C. Garnetlb. .38 — .38½	COCOA
Summer, yellowgal. — 12.30	Buttonlb. .44 — .45	Arribalb. .14½ — .15
Summer, whitegal. — .	Regular, bleachedlb. .41 — .42	Bahialb. .13 — .14
Winter yellowgal. — .	Bone, Drylb. .49 — .50	Caracaslb. .18 — .16
Crotonlb. 1.20 — 1.25	SPICES	Haytilb. .11½ — .12
Linseed, raw, car lotsgal. — .94	Cassia, Batavia, No. 1lb. .20 — .20½	Maracaibolb. .18½ — .21½
5 bbl. lotsgal. — .95	Canton, rollslb. .12½ — .12½	Trinidadlb. .14½ — .15
Boiled, 5 bbl. lotsgal. — .96	Saigon, rollslb. .40 — .41	REFINED SUGAR
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	Capsicum, Japanlb. .11 — .11½	(Prices in Barrels)
gal. — .96	Bombaylb. .10 — .10½	Ar. Fed-War-
Olive, denaturedgal. — .	Cassia Budslb. .14 — .14½	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ner
Footsgal. — .	Chillies, Japanlb. .12½ — .12½	Powdered6.85 6.85 6.85 6.85 6.85
Palm Lagoslb. — .	Mombassalb. .30 — .30½	XXXXX6.90 6.90 6.90 6.90 6.90
Commerciallb. — .	Cinnamon, Ceylonlb. .26 — .26½	Confectioners A6.65 6.65 6.65 — 6.65
Prime, redlb. — .	Cloves, Amboynalb. — .26	Standard gran.6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80
Palm Kernel, domesticlb. .14½ — .15	Penanglb. .32 — .33	
Palm Kernel, importedlb. .14½ — .14¾	Zanzibarlb. .21½ — .21¾	
Peanut Oil, ediblegal. 1.04 — 1.05	Ginger, Jamaicalb. .22 — .22½	
Pine Oil, white steamgal. .60 — .62		
Yellow, steamgal. .51 — .60		
Poppygal. — .		
Rapeseed, red, French, in		
bbls.gal. — .		
Blowngal. 1.15 — 1.16		
Refinedgal. 1.10 — 1.11		
Rosin oil, first rect.gal. — .39		
Secondgal. — .41		
Thirdgal. — .58		

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced	Declined
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	Balsam, Fir, Canada
Acid, Citric	Guaiac, Powdered
Aluminum Sulphate, Com'l	Isinglass, Russian
Calcium Bromide	Oil, Bergamot
Cocaine	Birch Tar Crude
Copaiba, S. A.	Cedar Leaves
Dionin	Wood
Gamboge, Blocky	Oil, Limes, Distilled
Hellebore Root	Male Fern, Ethereal
Hydroquinone	Paris Green
Lupulin	Paraffin
Manna	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.
Oil, Almond, Bitter	Thymol
Without Acid	
Cade	
Cajuput	
Camphor	
Cloves	
Cod Liver, Norwegian	
Cubeb	
Oil, Fusel, Crude	
Lavender Flowers	
Lemongrass	
Mustard, Essential	
Neroli, Petale	
Nutmeg	
Orange, Bitter	
Patchouli	
Pennyroyal	
Petit Grain	
Rape Seed	
Sandalwood, West In-	
dian	
Sperm, Winter,	
Bleached	
Tansy	
Wine, Ethereal, Light	
Rosemary Leaves	
Thymol, Iodide, U.S.P.	
Zinc Oxide, American	

Advanced	Declined
Balsam, Fir, Canada	Oil, Limes, Distilled
Guaiac, Powdered	Male Fern, Ethereal
Isinglass, Russian	Paris Green
Oil, Bergamot	Paraffin
Birch Tar Crude	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.
Cedar Leaves	Thymol
Wood	

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS MAKING TOLIDIN

Newport Chemical Works have placed five new intermediates, toolidin, ortho and para nitrotoluol and ortho and para toluidine, upon the market. In accordance with the usual policy of this concern no announcement of the production of these products was made until manufacture in commercial quantities had been accomplished. Of these five products toolidin is probably the most important in that this is its first appearance upon the market. It was announced that most of the output was absorbed on contract, but the company is confident that all demands for this product can be met provided the supply of toluol is not curtailed and diverted to Governmental uses as now threatened.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	—	.55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	—	.60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	—	.60
Seconds	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	—	.24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	—	.33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	2.00	—
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	1.00	—
Acetanilid, 1 lb.	lb.	.48 1/2	—	.65
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Acetic, 10-95 p.c.	lb.	.25	—	.30
1 oz. s.v. 7.	oz.	.25	—	.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	—	.42
Technical	lb.	.30	—	.35
Acetonesulphate-Bayer—				
Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths				
In 2 ounce boxes		—	—	—
In 4 ounce boxes		—	—	—
In 16 ounce boxes		—	—	—
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.00	—	2.25
Acetone, P. D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	—	6.00
Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.13	—	.16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	—	.17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	—	.40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	—	.30
Benzoin, Eng., true	oz.	.90	—	1.00
From Toluol	lb.	12.00	—	12.80
Boric acid, cryst.	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22
Impalp.	lb.	.18	—	.22
Bromine, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	3.00	—
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.25	—	3.25
Cacodylic	lb.	2.00	—	2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	—	5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	—	.56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	—	.58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	—	.65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	—	.80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	oz.	—	.60	—
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	—	.40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	.25	—
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	—	.55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	8.00	—	8.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	—
Natural, 1 oz.	oz.	—	—	—
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.70	—	.70 1/2
Less than keg	lb.	.73	—	.83
Granulated	lb.	.80	—	.85
Cresylic	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.	oz.	—	—	—
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	1.25	—
Gallie	oz.	.17	—	.19
1/4, 1/2, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	—	1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	—	.50	—
Hippuric	oz.	—	—	—
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	—	.40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.	oz.	.06	—	.08
Hydrovanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut.	lb.	—	2.30	—
peh. bot.	lb.	—	—	—
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	oz.	—	.80	—
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.	.12	—	.15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	—	.08
Iodic	oz.	—	1.25	—
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	—	.30
Dilute	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—	11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	2.00	—
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.20	—	.25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2 1/2)	lb.	.06	—	.08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.06	—	.08
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	—	.08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	—	.14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	—	.15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	.10	—
C. P. less	lb.	.15	—	.20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	—	.30

Acid, Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	—	.35
Oxalic	lb.	.60	—	.70
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	—	.70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	—	.85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	—	.20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Glacial sticks	lb.	.45	—	.47
Phthalic	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Picric	oz.	—	.60	—
Pyrogallie, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	—	.40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	—	.25
Crude	gal.	.30	—	.40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Bulk	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
From Gaultheria, oz.	oz.	.40	—	.45
Succinic crys.	oz.	.38	—	.45
Sulphurcarbolic (about 50p.c.)	oz.	.65	—	.75
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	—	.75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	—	—
Less	lb.	.07	—	.08
C. P.	lb.	.15	—	.17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	—	.18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	—	1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	—	1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	—	.78
Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.77
Trichloroacetic	lb.	.37	—	.40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	—	.55
Acidol	oz.	—	.60	—
Acoin	oz.	—	3.50	—
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	.28	—
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	—	.24
Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.30
Root English	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Aconitine, Amorp., 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	1.75	—	2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	oz.	—	1.00	—
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	oz.	—	.80	—
Adalin	lb.	—	—	—
Adamon	oz.	—	1.20	—
Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	—	.75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	—	.70
(See also Lanoline)				
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube.	gr.	—	.20	—
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	.85	—
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	.85	—
Aduro (developer) 16 oz. bottles	oz.	—	10.00	—
incl.	oz.	—	.75	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	.75	—
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	—	.65
Agaric, white	lb.	1.25	—	1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	—	5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	lb.	—	—	—
incl. each	lb.	—	Nominal	—
4-oz.	oz.	—	Nominal	—
2-oz.	oz.	—	.40	—
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	3.00	—
Agurin	oz.	—	1.70	—
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	oz.	—	.75	—
Airol	oz.	—	1.15	—
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp.	lb.	—	1.00	—
Powd. sol.	gal.	5.00	—	5.50
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	2.80	—	2.85
Less	gal.	2.95	—	3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	—	2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	—	3.05
Denatured, bls. & 1/2 bls.	gal.	.70	—	.75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.90	—	.95
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	—	.80
Aletin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	—	.90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	—	.55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	—	.53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	—	.53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	—	.37
Bulk	lb.	.13	—	.18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.52
Purified	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Alonin 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	—	4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	—	.55
Cut	lb.	.75	—	.85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	—	.12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	—	.06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	—	.19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	—	.10

Alum, Powdered, bbls. or less lb.	lb.	.07	—	.12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	—	.65
Alum, Potash, Powd pure.	lb.	1.35	—	1.16
Alum-Ammon-Powd	lb.	.05	—	.11
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	—	.50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	—	.23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.80	—
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.40	—
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Purified	lb.	.29	—	.32
Alumol	lb.	—	5.50	—
Alupin	oz.	—	—	—
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	—	2.40
Gray	3.00	—	3.50	—
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	2.50	—
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles	oz.	—	Nominal	—
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	—	.75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	—	.07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	—	.09 1/2
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	—	.14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	—	.75	—
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Arsenate	oz.	—	.16	—
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	—	1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	.40	—
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Carbonate, Jar.	lb.	.15	—	.18
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	—	.37
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	—	.15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	—	2.10
Hypophosph. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	—	.18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.30	—
Iodide	lb.	.525	—	5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	—	.52
Muriate	lb.	.23	—	.27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	—	.25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	—	.28
Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	—	.25
Granulated	lb.	.22	—	.25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	6.50	—
Oxalate, 1 lb. bota.	lb.	1.10	—	1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	—	1.30
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.13	—
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	—	.18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bota.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	—	2.30
Sulphate	lb.	.09	—	.16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.20	—
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	—	1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	13.00	—
Ammonol	oz.	—	1.00	—
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	—	6.00
Technical	lb.	.70	—	.80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	.43	—
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.35	—
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	3.00	—
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.40	—	.45
Seed	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.35	—	.40
Star	lb.	.30	—	.35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	—	.55
Anatto Seed	lb.	.15	—	.20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	oz.	—	.60	—
Antical	oz.	—	.50	—
Antifebrin	oz.	—	.17	—
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.25	—
Arsenite	oz.	—	.30	—
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.27	—
14 (Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	.25	—	.30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	.60	—
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.20	—	1.45
Apiole, liquid, green	oz.	—	.25	—
Apocodeine Hydrochl., 15 gr.	oz.	—	4.50	—
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—
Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	31.00	—
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	—	.23
Powdered	lb.	.23	—	.28
Argyol	oz.	—	1.50	—
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	2.20	—
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	1.80	—
Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Ground	lb.	1.75	—	1.

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	—	.70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate ..	lb.	—	—	9.30	Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	—	.14	Phosphate	lb.	—	—	5.20	Powdered	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	—	.60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	—	4.75	Chinese	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Jamaica	lb.	—	—	—	Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.65	—	6.90	Powdered	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	—	.25	Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	—	3.60	Capsicin	oz.	.65	—	.75
Taylor's $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in tin foil					Subgallate	lb.	3.25	—	3.35	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	oz.	.25	—	.75
boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	—	.37	Subiodide	lb.	5.85	—	6.90	Capsicum	lb.	.20	—	.25
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	—	.40	Sublactate	lb.	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30
Chloride	oz.	.46	—	.50	Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	—	3.05	Caoutchouc	lb.	—	—	1.50
Iodide, pow'd com'l.	lb.	.11	—	.13	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P. lb.	—	5.20	—	—	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	—	.20
White,	lb.	.16	—	.20	Tannate	oz.	.30	—	.32	Caraway	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered, pure	lb.	.35	—	.80	Valerate	oz.	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.38	—	.90	Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	—	.30	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Bloodroot	lb.	.18	—	.22	Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	—	.40
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.45	—	1.55	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.72	—	.77	Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	.82	—	1.50
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.77	—	.82	Decorticated	lb.	.92	—	.90
Asbestos	lb.	1.00	—	1.20	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-					Powdered	lb.	.82	—	1.00
Aspidospermine, Amorph.					phate).	lb.	.40	—	.45	Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	—	.50
Cryst, 15 gr.	oz.	—	—	.85	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.20	—	.25	Carbol Compound	gal.	—	—	.75
Aspirin	oz.	—	—	.80	Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.85	Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	—	.60
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	—	1.68	Jeweler's	lb.	.10	—	.12	Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	—	3.12	Boneset, Leaves and Tops. lb.	—	1.25	—	1.30	Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	—	.32
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	—	1.44	Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	—	.12	Cassarin	oz.	.45	—	.75
24	doz.	—	—	2.64	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.14	Cassia, China	lb.	.15	—	.25
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of	doz.	—	—	.88	Bromalin	oz.	.20	—	.25	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.35
12	doz.	—	—	1.15	Bromine	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Fistula	lb.	.20	—	.25
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of	doz.	—	—	.15	Broom Tops	lb.	.18	—	.30	Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	—	.65
24	doz.	—	—	1.10	Bruce	oz.	—	—	1.75	Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	.40	Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	—	.35
Atropine, 5 grains	lb.	—	—	.85	Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	—	.30
Sulphate, 5 grains	lb.	—	—	.20	Powdered	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Calophyllin	oz.	.35	—	.40
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	—	.45	Short	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Celery Seed	lb.	.30	—	.36
Balmory Leaves, Pressed.	lb.	.85	—	.95	Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	—	.48	Ceregin, white	lb.	.25	—	.30
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.16	—	.20	Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	—	.40	Yellow	lb.	.20	—	.25
Oregon	lb.	3.45	—	4.00	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	—	.45	Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	—	.25
Peru	lb.	.55	—	.60	Seed	lb.	—	—	.34	Oxalate	lb.	.85	—	.95
Tolu	lb.	.45	—	.70	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	—	.55	Oxide	oz.	—	—	.75
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.35	—	.40	Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	—	.60	Chalk, Precipitated, English.	lb.	.11	—	.14
Barium Carb. prec. pure.	lb.	—	—	1.00	Dutch	lb.	.55	—	.65	Prepared, Eng., Thomas,				
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.	—	—	.50	Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	—	.65	8 lb. box, white.	box	.50	—	.60
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. lb.	—	—	—	.25	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Pink	lb.	.60	—	.70
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	—	—	2.00	1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	—	.30	White, bbls.	lb.	.0094	—	.04
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	.55	—	.60	Carbonate	lb.	—	—	2.80	Chamomil Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.22	—	.27	Iodide	lb.	2.15	—	2.30	Charcoal, Animal U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.45	—	.55	Metal, sticks	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	—	.18
Iodide, powdered	lb.	.22	—	.27	Nitrate	lb.	2.15	—	2.30	Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	—	.12
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.07	—	.10	Sulphate	lb.	13.00	—	13.25	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.75	—	.80
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.25	—	.30	Caffeine, pure	oz.	—	—	.98	Chicle	lb.	.12	—	.13
Pure precip.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Acetate	oz.	—	—	1.45	Chinoidine	oz.	.12	—	.13
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	oz.	—	—	.30	Benzoate	oz.	1.25	—	1.55	Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	—	.45
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	—	.24	Bromide	oz.	.90	—	1.10	Chiretta	lb.	.40	—	.50
Bayberry Bark, select.	lb.	.12	—	.17	Citrated	lb.	8.25	—	8.60	Chloralalid vials, 25 grs. ea.	lb.	1.65	—	1.80
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	—	.20	Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	—	.75	Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlor-				
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	2.05	—	2.50	Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	—	1.60	ine)	lb.	—	—	.30
Less	gal.	.42	—	.45	Salicylate	oz.	1.10	—	1.30	Chloroform	lb.	.65	—	.75
Beans, Calabar	lb.	1.08	—	1.15	Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	—	1.60	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. oz.	—	.60	—	.70
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.70	—	.75	Valerate	oz.	1.25	—	1.50	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	—	.70
Para	lb.	.85	—	.95	Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	—	.36	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	—	.90
St. Ignatius	lb.	.675	—	7.50	Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.40	—	.45	Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	—	1.35
Vanilla, Mexican, long.	lb.	6.00	—	6.75	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50	Powd.	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Short	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	—	1.30
Cuts	lb.	3.75	—	4.50	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	—	.80	Cimicifuga	oz.	—	—	1.00
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	.40	Cinchona Bark, pale, seld. lb.	—	.32	—	.38
So. American	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Bromide	lb.	1.85	—	1.95	Red	lb.	.45	—	.50
Tahiti	oz.	—	—	2.50	Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	—	.15	Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.40	—	.45
Beberine hydrochlor	oz.	—	—	2.50	Fused	lb.	.65	—	.90	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.40	—	.45
Sulphate	lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Granulated	lb.	.12	—	.18	Bisulphate	oz.	.51	—	.65
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Citrate	oz.	.11	—	.12	Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	—	.70
Bulk	lb.	3.60	—	3.75	Formate	oz.	.18	—	.20	Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	—	.70
Root, German	lb.	3.90	—	4.00	Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.05	—	1.25	Salicylate	oz.	.85	—	1.05
Powdered	lb.	7.00	—	7.75	Hypophosphite	lb.	5.25	—	5.90	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.48	—	.53
Benzaldehyde	oz.	—	—	2.50	Iodide	lb.	.17	—	.20	Bisulphate	oz.	.22	—	.25
Benzanilide	oz.	.30	—	.40	Lactate	oz.	2.00	—	2.75	Hydrochloride	oz.	.30	—	.38
Benzine	gal.	2.00	—	2.15	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	1.50	Sulphate	oz.	.38	—	.40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.50	—	.55	Oxalate	lb.	1.90	—	2.15	Salicylate	lb.	2.00	—	3.00
Sumatra	lb.	.60	—	.65	Peroxide	oz.	.35	—	.40	Cinnabar, Ceylon	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	oz.	—	—	2.00	Permanganate	oz.	.90	—	.95	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	—	2.80	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.35	—	.40	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.	lb.	—	—	.30
Berberine, C. P., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. v.	oz.	—	—	3.00	Salicylate	lb.	.14	—	.18	3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	—	.30
Sulphate	lb.	.20	—	.25	Sulphate, Precip. pure.	lb.	.16	—	.18	Civet	oz.	2.50	—	2.75
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	2.15	—	2.30	Sulphite	lb.	.12	—	.15	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	—	.24
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.18	—	.20	Sulphocarbonate	lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	—	.28
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	—	4.35	Calendula Flowers	lb.	.93 1/2	—	.95	Penang	lb.	.42	—	.46
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. oz.	—	—	—	.43	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)					Colalt, pow. (Fly Poison).	lb.	.43	—	.48
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	.46	Camphor, refined	lb.	.93 1/2	—	.95	Carbonate	oz.	—	—	.38
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	—	.43	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. squares	lb.	.93 1/2	—	.95	Chloride	oz.	—	—	.15
Bromide	lb.	4.45	—	4.60	Powdered	lb.	.98 1/2	—	1.00	Nitrate	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	—	—	.45	Japanese	lb.	.95 1/2	—	1.00	Sulphate	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	—	.45	Monobromated	lb.	3.50	—	3.70	Cocaine, Alkaloid, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. v.	oz.	6.35	—	6.70
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	—	5.05	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	—	Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.	oz.	5.70	—	5.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	—	5.05	Smyrna	lb.	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials	oz.	5.75	—	5.90
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	—	4.35	So. American	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.09	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	—	—
Oxychloride	lb.	—	—	2.70	Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	—	.34	Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	.45
					Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	—	—	Truxillo	lb.	.40	—	.45
					Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	—	3.00	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	—	.20
										Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25
										Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.75	—	.85

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

4.75	Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb.	.85	-.95	Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	-.175	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	-.17	
5.00	Codine	oz.	11.95	-14.20	Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	-2.75	Powdered	lb.	.17	-.20
1.60	Hydrochloride	oz.	11.05	-12.60	Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	-.65	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	-.32
1.80	Nitrate	oz.	12.60	-12.80	Extra	lb.	1.50	-1.65	Ground	lb.	.32	-.34
1.75	Salicylate	oz.	9.65	-10.70	Powdered	lb.	1.60	-1.90	Powdered	lb.	.34	-.36
25	Phosphate	oz.	10.05	-11.25	Reeds	lb.	1.00	-1.15	Ginseng	lb.	7.50	-8.50
30	Sulphate	oz.	10.05	-11.25	Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs.	gr.	—	—	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb.	.08	-.12
1.50	Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	-.20	Duotol	oz.	—	-1.50	Glucose	lb.	.08	-.12
20	Blue	lb.	.14	-.19	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	-.40	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	lb.	4.00	-4.50
65	Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.	—	—	-.17	Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	-.42	and bbls. added	lb.	.55	-.56
70	Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	-2.10	Ground	lb.	.40	-.44	in cans	lb.	.56	-.57
35	Powdered	lb.	2.10	-2.20	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.	—	—	—	Less	lb.	.61	-.65
70	Seed	lb.	1.75	-1.85	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	—	—	—	Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	—
1.50	Powdered	lb.	1.85	-1.95	1-oz.	oz.	—	-.45	1 oz.	oz.	—	-.80
90	Collodion, U.S.P., 1900.	lb.	.49	-.60	Elaterin	lb.	2.00	-2.20	Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	-7.50
1.00	Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	-11.00	Elaterium	lb.	2.00	-2.20	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	-5.50
50	Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	-.56	Elderberries	lb.	.25	-.30	Brown, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	-12.25
75	Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.00	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	-.35	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	-3.40
30	Colocynth, select	lb.	.33	-.38	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.30	-.30	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	-1.40
25	Pulp	lb.	.80	-.85	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	-.33	Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	-6.50
32	Colombo Root	lb.	.20	-.25	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	-.35	Powdered	lb.	6.50	-7.00
75	Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	-.30	Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	-.36	Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	-1.35
25	Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	-.26	Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	-13.00	Powdered	lb.	1.30	-1.40
35	Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	-.34	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	-.25
25	Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	-.32	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	2.75	Powdered	lb.	.27	-.32
35	Seed	lb.	.25	-.30	Eosine	oz.	—	-.80	Squarrosa	lb.	.30	-.40
60	Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.85	-1.00	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	.95	-1.00	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	-.45
40	Para	lb.	.63	-.70	Ergot, Russia	lb.	1.00	-1.10	Powdered	lb.	.40	-.50
35	Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	-1.15	Powdered	lb.	—	—	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	-.06
30	Ammoniated	lb.	.60	-.70	Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	1.00	Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	-2.60
36	Arsenate	oz.	—	-.15	Ergotole	oz.	—	6.00	Carbonate	oz.	—	5.25
30	Arsenite	oz.	—	-.12	Erthroxilin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	.30	Phosphate	oz.	—	1.60
25	Carbonate	lb.	.45	-.60	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.30	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	1.34
25	Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	-1.30	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.30	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	1.00
95	Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4 oz.	—	—	-.15	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	.30	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	-1.40
75	Hydroxide	lb.	—	2.00	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes.	ea.	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	1.45	-1.50
95	Iodide	oz.	.46	-.50	Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.	—	—	.80	Gun Cotton (Pyroxilin)	oz.	.20	-.25
14	Nitrate	lb.	—	.55	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	-.70	Gutta Percha, crude chips.	lb.	1.50	-1.75
60	Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	.25	Chloric	lb.	.60	-.80	Sheet	lb.	1.50	-1.75
40	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60	-.65	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	-1.10	Helcosol	oz.	—	-1.75
85	Powdered	lb.	.55	-.60	U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.27	-.51	Heliotropin	lb.	—	-.32
85	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16	-.19	Valerianic	lb.	.32	-.62	Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.32	-.40
45	Bbls.	lb.	.14	-.15	Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	-.70	Helmitol	lb.	.50	-.55
75	Powdered	lb.	.19	-.22	Benzoate	lb.	—	8.00	Helonias Root	lb.	.50	-.55
45	Copras	lb.	.021-5-.04	—	Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube.	oz.	—	.40	Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.18	-.20
12	Coriander	lb.	.25	-.30	Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube.	ea.	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.18	-.20
18	Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35	Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube.	oz.	—	.55	Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	-1.10
47	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	lb.	.35	-.45	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	3.50	Hemogallol	oz.	—	-.80
13	Coto Bark	lb.	—	-.27	Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.14	-.16	Hemoglobin	oz.	—	-.30
40	Cotin, true, 1/2 oz. v.	oz.	—	-.27	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	-.20	Hemp Seed	lb.	.09	-.12
50	Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	-.25	Eudoxine	oz.	—	2.10	Hemol	oz.	.80	-.85
80	Powdered	lb.	.25	-.30	Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb.	—	4.00	Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	—
75	Couch Grass (Doggrass)	lb.	—	—	Euresol	oz.	—	2.10	German	lb.	3.50	-3.75
75	Commarin	oz.	.95	-1.05	Fro Capilli	oz.	—	4.00	Powdered	lb.	3.60	-3.85
75	Cranesbill	lb.	.24	-.29	Eunonymin (Eclee. powd.)	oz.	.40	-.45	Seed	lb.	.20	-.25
70	Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35	Euphorbium	lb.	.28	-.32	Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	-.25
90	Cream Tartar	lb.	.40	-.50	Powdered	lb.	.35	-.38	Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	-.60
50	Cresote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	-.22	Euphorine	oz.	—	1.25	Heroin Hydchl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	-.60
35	Carbonate	oz.	—	2.25	Euquinine	oz.	—	1.80	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	-.90
30	Phosphite	oz.	—	—	Europhen	oz.	—	.75	Hiera Picra	lb.	—	-.45
30	Valerate	oz.	—	1.50	Exalgine	oz.	—	.31	Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	-.35
30	Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	.34	Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	1.30	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	-.42
30	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	-.65	Fennel Seed	lb.	—	1.50	Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	-.50
30	Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.75	-.80	Ferratin	lb.	—	1.50	Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	-.44
50	Powdered	lb.	.85	-.90	Tablets, 7 1/2 gr. bots of 50	—	—	1.50	Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	-.44
45	Cudbear	lb.	.35	-.45	Ferrypirin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	1.50	Honey, strained	lb.	.15	-.18
55	Culver's Root	lb.	.27	-.30	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	1.50	Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	-.37
70	Cumin Seed	lb.	.35	-.40	1 oz. c.v. 4	lb.	—	15	Horhound Leaves	lb.	.35	-.40
70	Cyanine, 15 gr. vial.	ea.	—	1.25	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbbs.	—	12.50	Hydractin	oz.	—	2.00
65	Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.25	Less	lb.	.08	-.13	Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	-.25
65	Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	-.25	Ground	lb.	.08 1/2	-.12	Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	2.50
63	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	-.35	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.10	-.15	Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	4.25
25	Root	lb.	.38	-.44	Ground	lb.	.10	-.15	Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	5.00
25	Cut	lb.	.47	-.52	Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	-.30	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	-30.00
38	Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.	oz.	.25	-.32	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	.50	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	-30.00
80	Demartol	oz.	.19	-.26	1/4 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	.20	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	-30.00
90	Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	-.10	Faller's Earth	lb.	.05	-.08	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	5.00
90	White	lb.	.12	-.15	Fastic, chips	lb.	.07	-.10	Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	8.00
7	Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	.37	Gadul	oz.	—	1.00	Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or car-	lb.	1.92	-2.02
5	Diactylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	11.95	-12.15	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	-.22	tens incl.	lb.	—	2.02
5	Hydrochloride	oz.	10.80	-11.50	Powdered	lb.	.26	-.32	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-	lb.	.18	-.25
5	Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	—	—	Nominal	1.10	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.20	Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	-.22
5	1 oz.	—	—	-.80	Gambier	lb.	.12	-.16	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.	gr.	.32	-.37
5	Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Ver-	—	—	2.50	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.25	2.45	Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00
5	onal)	—	—	2.50	Powdered	lb.	2.00	2.20	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr.	—	—	3.75
5	Digalen, 1/2 oz. v.	vial	—	-.80	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	2.05	2.25	vials	ea.	—	3.75
5	Digipuratum, 1/4 oz.	ea.	—	1.70	Gallic, on strings.	string	.25	-.30	Crystall, white	gr.	.30	-.35
5	Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	-11.00	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	lb.	1.05	-1.10	Hydrobromide	gr.	.07	-.09
5	15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	-.65	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.20	-1.25	Hypnone	oz.	—	2.15
5	Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	—	Gold	lb.	—	—	Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'ry)	oz.	—	.85
5	Bulk	lb.	.60	-.90	Silver	lb.	1.20	-1.25	Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	-.35
5	Powdered	lb.	.85	-.95	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	5.25	Ichthablin	oz.	—	1.05
5	Pressed, 1 oz.	ea.	.50	-.55	Gelseminine C. P. crystals.	—	—	5.00	do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.	—	—	1.05
5	Digitoxin, 16 oz. v.	ea.	—	2.00	Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—				
5	Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	-.37	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—				
5	1 oz.	oz.	—	-.37	Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	-.20				
5	Dionin	oz.	15.50	-15.90	Powdered	lb.	.25	-.30				
5	Diuretin	oz.	—	1.75	Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	-.30				
					Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35				

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Ichthol.....lb.	—	—	Lead Acetate (sugar).....lb.	.22	—	.25	Mercury, Cyanide.....lb.	—	—	5.00		
Ichthynat.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Carbonate Medicinal.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Chloride, Mild (cal'l).....lb.	1.53	—	1.73	
Imogen, 1 lb.....lb.	—	—	—	Chloride.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Iodide, green, Prof.....lb.	4.25	—	4.45	
1 oz.....oz.	—	—	.30	Chromate, pure fused.....lb.	—	—	1.10	Red, (Fre.) Biniodide.....lb.	1.76	—	1.90	
Indigo Bengal, true.....oz.	3.75	—	5.00	Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.35	—	.38	Nitrate.....oz.	—	—	.25	
Carmine, Dry.....oz.	.50	—	.56	Nitrate.....lb.	.23	—	.35	Oxide, Red (red pre.).....lb.	1.90	—	2.10	
Insect Powder.....lb.	.38	—	.45	Oleate, 10 p.c.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Yellow.....oz.	—	—	.20	
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Oxide, yellow, pure.....lb.	—	—	.50	Salicylate.....oz.	.22	—	.25	
Inulin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	—	1.25	Leechin.....ca.	.18	—	2.00	Sulphate (Turp. M'l).....lb.	3.40	—	3.55	
Iodine Resublimed.....lb.	4.70	—	4.90	Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Sulphocyanate.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25	
Monobromide.....oz.	—	—	.50	Ground.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	oz.	—	.91	
Monochloride.....oz.	—	—	.75	Enigallol.....oz.	—	—	1.00	Metoson (25 oz. 42).....oz.	—	—	.47	
Trichloride.....oz.	—	—	.95	Evulose, cryst.....oz.	—	—	.60	1 oz.....oz.	—	—	.10	
Iodipin, 10 p.c.....oz.	—	—	—	Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Methylene Blue.....oz.	1.10	—	1.30	
25 p.c.....oz.	—	—	—	Mass.....lb.	.44	—	.49	Metol (developer), 16 oz.....lb.	.08	—	.14	
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	5.10	—	5.55	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.80	German.....lb.	—	—	—	
Deodorized.....oz.	.70	—	.90	Root, Russian.....lb.	.29	—	.32	Monometho-Para-amido-Phenol	oz.	—	3.50	
Iodo.....oz.	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.78	—	.83	(chem. ident. with metol).....oz.	—	—	—	
Iodothyrene, ¼ oz. vials.....oz.	—	—	3.90	Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.28	—	.33	Morphine, Acet. ½ oz. v.....oz.	9.75	—	10.00	
Ipecac Root, Carthagea.....lb.	2.50	—	2.65	Powdered.....lb.	.29	—	.32	Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v.....oz.	11.50	—	11.60	
Powdered.....lb.	2.62	—	2.80	Lilacine.....oz.	.75	—	.90	Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v.....oz.	9.35	—	9.50	
Rio.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.065	—	.11	Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v.....oz.	9.75	—	10.00	
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.....lb.	.12	—	.16	Mecconate.....oz.	—	—	10.60	
Irisin (Ecleretic Powder).....oz.	.36	—	.45	Litharge.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	8.45	—	8.75	
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.14	—	.16	Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	—	—	.25	½ oz. vial.....oz.	8.70	—	9.00	
Benzoate.....oz.	.40	—	.50	Benzo-salicylate.....lb.	—	—	1.55	Valerate, ½ oz. v.....oz.	—	—	—	
Bromide.....oz.	.18	—	.22	Bitartrate.....lb.	—	—	2.85	Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans.....lb.	2.75	—	3.25	
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.30	—	.40	Bromide.....lb.	3.80	—	4.00	Powdered.....lb.	2.20	—	2.60	
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.90	—	.95	Carbonate.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Musk Root.....lb.	2.65	—	3.00	
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Chloride.....oz.	2.00	—	2.20	Musk Seed.....lb.	.45	—	.50	
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	3.25	—	3.70	Citrate.....lb.	2.00	—	2.20	Iustard Seed, black.....lb.	.25	—	.30	
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	3.75	—	4.35	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	—	—	.58	White.....lb.	.26	—	.33	
Glycerinophosphate, sol.....oz.	—	—	4.60	Iodide.....lb.	4.00	—	4.15	Ground.....lb.	.20	—	.22	
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Salicylate.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Myricin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	—	.60	
Iodide.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.30	—	.40	
Syrup.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.10	—	.15	
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Lobelia Seed (cleaned).....lb.	.36	—	.38	Naphthol, Alpha.....lb.	—	—	3.50	
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.15	—	.17	Lobelin (Resinoid).....lb.	.42	—	.47	Beta, resublm.....lb.	2.15	—	2.30	
Oxide (Subcarb.).....lb.	.11	—	.18	Lodestone.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Beta, Benzoate.....oz.	—	—	2.00	
Red, Saccharated.....oz.	.45	—	.48	London-Purple.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Narcotine, pure ¼ oz.....ca.	—	—	.25	
Peptonized.....lb.	—	—	3.00	Powdered.....lb.	.42	—	.47	Nerol (Identical with Amidol),	1-oz.....lb.	—	.30	
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Lovage Root, sel. white.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.....lb.	.19	—	.21	
U.S.P. Scales.....lb.	.85	—	.93	Seed.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Acetate.....oz.	—	—	.15	
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Lupulin.....lb.	3.00	—	3.50	Bromide.....oz.	—	—	.50	
Protocarb. (Vallet's M).....lb.	.30	—	.40	Lycetol.....oz.	—	—	4.25	Chloride.....lb.	—	—	1.00	
Pyrophosph., Scales Sol.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Lycopodium.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Iodide.....oz.	—	—	1.70	
Quevenne's (by hydrn.).....lb.	.58	—	.90	Mace, whole.....lb.	.72	—	.80	Sulphate.....lb.	—	—	3.50	
Salicylate.....oz.	.20	—	.30	Madder, Dutch.....lb.	.33	—	.45	Nirvan.....oz.	—	—	1.00	
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	.45	Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.....oz.	—	—	1.00	
Solution.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	—	—	.45	Novaspirin.....oz.	—	—	.90	
Subsulphate.....lb.	.27	—	.33	Carbonate, U. S. P.....oz.	.44	—	.46	lots, 100s.....oz.	—	—	1.25	
Solution (Monal's).....lb.	.12	—	.15	Technical.....lb.	.34	—	.38	No. calin.....oz.	—	—	—	
Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs.	2.20	—	2.50	2 oz. U. S. P.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram	vials.....ca.	—	—	
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.08	—	.12	Powdered, U. S. P.....lb.	.37	—	.40	Jutgalls.....lb.	.75	—	.85	
Dried.....lb.	.15	—	.18	Ponderous, U. S. P.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Powdered.....lb.	.90	—	.95	
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Technical.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Extra large.....80 to lb.	—	—	.35	
and Potass. Scales.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.32	—	.33	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.13	—	.14	
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.22	
Valerate.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Lactate.....oz.	—	—	.42	Oil Almond, bitter.....lb.	10.00	—	17.00	
Isarol, glass bots.....lb.	—	—	3.70	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	—	—	.25	Without acid.....lb.	16.00	—	17.00	
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	5.00	—	5.50	Ribbon.....oz.	.57	—	.65	Almonds sweet.....lb.	1.05	—	1.20	
American.....lb.	.90	—	1.05	Nitrate.....lb.	.75	—	.95	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75	
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Peroxide.....lb.	—	—	2.15	Rectified.....lb.	2.00	—	2.50	
Jalap Root selected.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.06	—	.08	Angelica.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40	
Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Salicylate.....lb.	1.60	—	1.75	Aniseed, Star.....lb.	3.50	—	4.25	
Jamaica Dogwood.....lb.	—	—	.25	Sulphate (Sal Epsom).....lb.	.024	—	.05	Bay.....lb.	3.50	—	4.25	
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca-	torious).....oz.	.10	—	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Benne (Sesame), Imported,	gal.	1.40	—	1.50
Job's Tears.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Dried.....lb.	.20	—	.30	bbls., or less.....gal.	6.90	—	6.95	
Juglandin (Resinoid).....oz.	.36	—	.45	Malva Flowers large.....lb.	—	—	1.60	Bergamot.....lb.	3.20	—	3.40	
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.11	—	.15	Blue, small.....lb.	1.50	—	.50	Birch Black (Betula).....lb.	.50	—	.55	
Kamala.....lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Manaca Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Refined.....lb.	1.00	—	1.15	
Powdered.....lb.	2.10	—	2.20	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Cade.....lb.	.80	—	.85	
Purified.....lb.	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.25	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Kaolin.....lb.	.07	—	.09	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	—	—	.40	Campor.....lb.	.25	—	.30	
Kava Kava.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Carbonate, cryst., med.....oz.	—	—	.10	Capsicum.....oz.	—	—	.50	
Powdered.....lb.	.72	—	.80	Chloride, cryst.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Cara ay.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00	
Kola Nuts small and large.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.32	—	.36	Cassia.....lb.	1.90	—	2.00	
Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Hypophosphite.....lb.	2.50	—	2.70	Castor, American.....lb.	.215	—	.30	
Koussou powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Iodide.....oz.	—	—	.25	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.95	—	1.00	
Lactucarium.....lb.	4.50	—	7.50	Lactate.....oz.	—	—	.25	Celery.....lb.	.28	—	.35	
Lactophenin.....oz.	—	—	1.00	Oxide black pow'd.....lb.	.24	—	.30	Chaulmoogra.....oz.	1.50	—	2.00	
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.40	—	.47	Peroxide, pure.....lb.	3.00	—	4.50	Cherry Laurel.....lb.	2.50	—	3.00	
Lanoline.....lb.	—	—	—	Sulph., pure crys.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	1.00	—	1.25	
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	—	Manna, flake large.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Citronella.....lb.	.65	—	.75	
Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	—	—	.60	Small.....lb.	1.00	—	1.20	Ceylon.....lb.	.62	—	.75	
(See also Adeps Lanæ).....lb.	—	—	.75	Sorts.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Cloves.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40	
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Marjoram Leaves.....lb.	.28	—	.65	Cocunut.....lb.	.32	—	.38	
Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Astic.....lb.	.52	—	.57	Cod Liver, Newfoundland gal.	2.65	—	2.75	
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Matico leaves.....lb.	.40	—	.50	Norwegian.....gal.	5.50	—	6.00	
Extra.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Menthol, cryst.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75	Bbls.....ea.	125.00	—	128.00	
Hand picked.....lb.	—	—	—	Mercury.....lb.	1.20	—	1.35	½ bbls.....ea.	—	—	—	
				Ammon (pure precip.).....lb.	1.88	—	2.03					
				Mercury Bichloride (cor. sub.)	1.44	—	1.54					
				Bisulphate.....lb.	1.39	—	1.49					
				Bromide.....oz.	1.34	—	1.44					

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Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20	- 1.25	Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	- .80	Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Coriander	oz.	2.00	- 2.25	Iodine	lb.	1.00	- 1.00	Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.20	- 1.25	Mercurial 1/2 mercury	lb.	.96	- 1.03	U. S. P.	lb.	—	- 1.45
Croton	lb.	1.25	- 1.35	1-3 Mercury	lb.	.73	- .80	Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	- 1.55
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	- 3.60	Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	- .50	Chlorate	lb.	.71	- .80
Cumin	lb.	5.50	- 6.00	Opium (Natural)	lb.	15.70	- 15.75	Granulated	lb.	.80	- .90
Dill	oz.	.45	- .50	Granulated	lb.	18.00	- 18.25	Powdered	lb.	.72	- .80
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	- 2.00	U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	17.75	- 18.00	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	- 1.20	Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	- 1.45	Citrate	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	- 5.00	Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	- .18	Cyanide	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Fusel, Crude	gal.	5.75	- 6.00	Orphol	oz.	—	- —	Fluoride	lb.	2.30	- 3.00
Pure	lb.	1.20	- 1.30	Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	- .28	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	- .30
Gaultheria	lb.	4.75	- 5.00	Select Finger	lb.	2.40	- 2.50	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	- 18.50	Verona	lb.	.20	- .25	Iodide	lb.	3.45	- 3.60
Turkish	lb.	14.50	- 15.00	Orthoform	oz.	—	- —	Iodate	oz.	—	- .60
Ginger	oz.	.45	- .50	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb.	—	- —	Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	- 2.80
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	- 2.25	incl.	lb.	—	- —	Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	- .24
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.80	- 4.00	1-oz.	oz.	—	- .80	Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	- 3.25	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes, set	—	—	- .50	Nitrate	lb.	.40	- .50
Hemlock	lb.	.75	- .90	Ovaraden	oz.	—	- 1.30	Powdered	lb.	.38	- .48
Henbane	lb.	—	- 1.25	Ovarin	5.00	- 5.35	- —	C. P.	lb.	.50	- .60
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00	- 18.00	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	—	- 2.00	Permanganate	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Wood	lb.	.75	- .90	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.	—	—	- —	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	- .32
Lard	gal.	1.40	- 1.55	v.	ea.	—	- 2.50	C. P.	lb.	—	- —
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	- —	Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	- .30	Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Flowers	lb.	4.50	- 4.75	Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	- .70	Yellow	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	- 1.25	Paraffin	lb.	.11	- .15	Salicylate	oz.	.20	- .25
Spike	lb.	1.40	- 1.50	Paraform	oz.	.14	- .18	Sulphide	lb.	.80	- .90
Lemon	lb.	1.55	- 1.60	Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	- 2.90	Sulphide	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	2.00	- 2.25	Paramidophenol (Hydrochlor-	ide), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	C. P.	lb.	.90	- 1.15
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	- 3.50	Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	- .40	Tartrate, Powdered (Sol-	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Distilled	lb.	1.35	- 1.50	Paris Green	lb.	.32	- .40	uble Tartar)	lb.	.25	- .30
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.09	- 1.12	Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	- .33	Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.32	- .37
Raw	gal.	1.07	- 1.10	Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	- .50	Powdered	lb.	.30	- .34
Lobelia	oz.	—	- .75	Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.	—	—	- 1.75	Berries	lb.	.80	- .84
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	- 2.25	v.	ea.	—	- 1.00	Protargol	oz.	1.25	- 1.35
Expressed	lb.	1.15	- 1.20	Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	- 1.00	Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	- 5.00
Male Fern, Etheral	lb.	7.00	- 8.00	Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	- .60	Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.80	- .85
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	- 22.00	Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	- .25	Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	- 3.00
Essential	oz.	1.90	- 2.10	Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	- .23	Pyridine	oz.	—	- .25
Mirbane	lb.	.35	- .40	White	lb.	.28	- .30	Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	- .80
Musk	oz.	—	- 1.25	Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	- .75	Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	- .22
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	- 1.30	Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	- .35	Powdered	lb.	.24	- .28
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	- 4.50	Persian Berries	lb.	.45	- .55	Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	- .40
Petale, extra	oz.	5.00	- 5.25	Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	- .18	Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	- .30
Nutmeg	lb.	1.75	- 2.00	Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	- 2.40	Quince Seed	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal.,	gal.	3.25	- 3.50	do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	- 2.75	Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.00	- 1.13
and 1 gal. cans.	gal.	3.10	- 3.35	Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	- 2.00	Sulph.	oz.	.60	- .68
Malaga	gal.	2.50	- 2.75	Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	- 2.80	Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	- 1.09
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	- 3.00	Phenolphthalein	2.00	- 2.10	- —	Acetate	oz.	1.12	- 1.17
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	- 2.50	Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	- 1.65	Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	- 1.14
Sweet	lb.	3.30	- 3.40	Photol	oz.	—	- 4.00	Arsenate	oz.	1.02	- 1.07
Origanum	lb.	.35	- .90	Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	- .25	Arsenite	oz.	1.03	- 1.08
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	- .20	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	- .12	Benzoate	oz.	.56	- .60
Kernel	lb.	.25	- .30	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	- .10	Bisulphate	oz.	1.05	- 1.10
Paraffin, Domestic.	gal.	1.25	- 1.50	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	- .40	Carbolate	oz.	.95	- 1.00
Light	gal.	—	- 3.00	Nitrate	gr.	.07	- .08	Citrate	oz.	1.49	- 1.54
Patchouli	oz.	1.60	- 1.80	Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	- .10	Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	- 1.03
Peach Kernel	lb.	.45	- .55	Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	- .52	Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	- 1.03
Peanut	lb.	1.70	- 1.80	Piperidine	oz.	—	- 1.00	Hypophosphite	oz.	1.02	- 1.07
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.30	- 2.60	Piperin	oz.	.80	- .90	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.78	- .83
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U.	lb.	—	- 2.60	Piperazine	oz.	—	- —	Phosphate	oz.	.93	- .98
S. P.)	lb.	2.50	- 2.60	Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	- .45	Lactate	oz.	1.02	- 1.07
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25	Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	- .32	Salicylate	oz.	.56	- .57
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.50	- 2.60	Plaster, calcined	2.65	- 2.75	- 3.00	Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.60	- .65
Western	lb.	2.50	- 2.60	True, dentist's, sifted.	2.95	- 3.00	- —	5-oz. cans	oz.	.65	- .68
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	- .85	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-	gr. vials	1.60	- 1.80	1-oz. cans	oz.	.65	- .68
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	- 2.50	gr. vials	ea.	1.80	- 2.00	Valerate	oz.	.97	- 1.02
Fine Needles	lb.	1.10	- 1.70	Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15	gr. vials	1.80	- 2.00	Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	- .14
Rape Seed	gal.	1.30	- 1.35	Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	- .30	German	lb.	.10	- .12
Rhodinol	oz.	—	- 4.00	Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	- .60	Raspberries dried	lb.	.55	- .60
Rhodium	oz.	.30	- .40	Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	- 3.70	Red Saunders	lb.	.16	- .20
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	14.50	- 15.50	Poke Berries	lb.	.20	- .22	Rennet, powder	oz.	—	- .75
Artificial	oz.	3.50	- 4.00	Root	lb.	.16	- .20	Resin, common	lb.	.08	- .10
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	- 1.15	Powdered	lb.	.20	- .25	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb.	8.00	- 8.25
Trieste	lb.	.75	- .90	Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	- .70	Powdered	lb.	.12	- .18
Rosin	gal.	.40	- .76	Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.50	- .60	Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	- 1.00
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	- .50	White	lb.	.36	- .38	Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.45	- 1.55
Sage	oz.	—	- .40	Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	- 1.15	Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	- .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.20	- 1.25	White, sticks	lb.	1.60	- 1.70	Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	- 1.00
Sandalwood, English	lb.	11.00	- 11.50	Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	- 1.65	Rhodol (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	—	—	- —
West Indian	lb.	4.75	- 5.00	Arsenate	oz.	.12	- .15	incl.	lb.	—	- —
Sassafras	lb.	.80	- .95	Arsenite	oz.	—	- .15	3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	- .75
Savin	lb.	9.50	- 10.00	Benzoate	oz.	.30	- .45	Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	- 1.20
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	- 2.25	Richromate	lb.	.90	- 1.00	Red	lb.	1.90	- 2.15
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.00	- 1.15	Bicarbonate	lb.	1.90	- 2.10	Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	- .30
Spruce	lb.	.75	- .90	Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	- .80	Leaves	lb.	.20	- .25
Tansy	lb.	3.25	- 3.75	C. P.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25	Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	- .10
Tar, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	- .50	Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	- 1.80	Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	- 1.76
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	- .75	Bitrtrate (Cream Tartar)	—	—	- .45	Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	- 2.25
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.35	- 1.65	pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	- .50				
White	lb.	1.60	- 1.70	Borate	lb.	—	- .90				
Whale	gal.	.70	- .75								
Wine, Etheral, light	lb.	4.00	- 4.50								
Heavy, true, f. grapes.	lb.	5.50	- 6.50								
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	- 5.00								
Synthetic	lb.	1.15	- 1.20								
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.85	- 4.25								
Wwood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	- 3.30								
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	- 5.50								

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin.....oz.	—	1.70	Sodium Phosphate, cryst.....lb.	.14	—	.15	Theophorin.....oz.	—	—	.75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb.	1.00	—	Pure, cryst.....lb.	—	—	.14	Thiosinamine.....lb.	—	—	2.00
Spanish true Valencia.....lb.	12.50	—	Recrystallized.....lb.	.16	—	.16	1 oz. c.v. inc.....oz.	—	—	1.60
Sage Leaves.....lb.	.22	—	Dried.....lb.	.26	—	.28	Thiocarbamide.....oz.	—	—	1.60
Domestic.....lb.	.50	—	Phosphomolybdate.....oz.	.45	—	.50	Thiochol.....oz.	—	—	1.60
Sajodin Tabs.....vial	.75	—	Salicylate.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Thyme herb.....lb.	.20	—	.26
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.12	—	From Oil Wintergreen.....lb.	4.75	—	5.50	Thymol.....lb.	14.00	—	15.25
Salicin.....oz.	1.50	—	Silicate, dry.....lb.	.12	—	.20	Iodide, U. S. P.....lb.	12.50	—	13.20
Saliformin.....oz.	—	1.00	Liquid.....lb.	.04	—	.08	Thyroids.....lb.	—	—	14.00
Salipyrin.....oz.	—	.80	Silicofluoride.....oz.	—	—	.15	Tilia Flowers no leaves.....lb.	.55	—	.65
Salol.....lb.	2.20	—	Succinate.....lb.	—	—	5.00	With leaves.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Salophen.....tube	1.50	—	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber).....lb.	.04	—	.05	Tin, Chloride, pure.....lb.	—	—	.90
Saloquinine.....oz.	—	1.25	Pure cryst.....lb.	.08	—	.12	Oxide pure.....lb.	.65	—	.70
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate).....	—	—	Dry.....lb.	.08	—	.12	Toluene.....lb.	—	—	.80
Sandalwood.....lb.	.20	—	Sulphide.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Tolypyrin.....oz.	—	—	1.25
Ground.....lb.	.25	—	Sulphite, cryst.....lb.	.12	—	.17	Tormentilla Root.....lb.	.40	—	.50
Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb.	.40	—	Pure, dried (Anhydrous).....lb.	.24	—	.27	Triphenin.....oz.	—	—	.50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid).....oz.	3.05	—	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.....lb.	1.00	—	1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra.....lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Santonin.....lb.	.30	—	Valerate.....oz.	—	—	.75	Aleppo, No. 1.....lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Saponin crude.....oz.	3.12	—	and Potassium Tartrate.....	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	2.35	—	2.75
Sarsaparilla Root Hon, cut.....lb.	.52	—	(Rochelle Salt).....lb.	.34	—	.44	Turpentine, Chian, gen.....oz.	.45	—	.50
Mexican cut.....lb.	.16	—	Spartein Sulph.....oz.	2.00	—	2.15	Venice, true cloudy.....lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Powdered.....lb.	.19	—	Spearment Leaves, oza.....lb.	.34	—	.38	Artificial.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Sassafras, Pith.....oz.	.18	—	Spermacti, cakes.....lb.	.36	—	.38	Turkey Corn Root.....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Bark.....lb.	.17	—	Spikenard Root.....lb.	.25	—	.35	Turmeric, powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Satrappol.....lb.	.18	—	Spruce Gum.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Unicorn Root, true.....lb.	.28	—	.35
Saw Palmetto Berries.....lb.	.17	—	Extra.....lb.	1.50	—	1.65	False.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Scammony, Resin.....oz.	.25	—	Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.....lb.	.64	—	.74	Uran.....lb.	—	—	6.00
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'loz.....	—	2.25	Aromatic.....lb.	.50	—	.55	1 lb. Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	—	.40
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial.....ea.	3.50	—	Ether, comd.....lb.	.52	—	.60	Chlor. 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	—	.40
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea.	.75	—	Nitrous, U.S.P.....lb.	.62	—	.60	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.....lb.	—	—	5.75
Senecio (Resinoid).....oz.	—	1.50	Spirits Turpentine.....gal.	.62	—	.72	1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	—	.40
Senega Root.....lb.	.75	—	Squawvine Root.....lb.	.46	—	.58	Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz.	—	—	.50
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.27 1/2	—	Squill Root, white.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Uva Ursi.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb.	.75	—	Starch, iodized.....lb.	—	—	4.20	Valerian Root, English.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	Stavesacre, seed.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.95	—	1.00
Tinnevely select.....lb.	.40	—	Stillingia Root.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Belgian.....lb.	.70	—	.75
Senna Pods.....lb.	.40	—	Powdered.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	—	Storax, liquid.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25	Vanillin.....oz.	.65	—	.75
3-oz.....oz.	—	—	Stovain, 1/4 oz.....doz.	—	—	9.00	Vervain Root.....lb.	.28	—	.35
Sepia, True.....lb.	—	.45	1/2 oz.....doz.	—	—	16.00	Sulphate.....oz.	—	—	2.50
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb.	.50	—	Stramonium Leaves.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Veratrum Viride, Root.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Silver, Chloride.....oz.	.73	—	Powdered.....lb.	.33	—	.36	Verigris, pow'd, pure.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Citrate.....oz.	1.04	—	Pressed, oza.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Veronal.....oz.	—	—	2.50
Cyanide.....oz.	1.10	—	Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's.....tube	—	—	45
Iodide.....oz.	—	1.19	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.28	100s.....	—	—	3.50
Lactate.....oz.	—	1.00	Strontium Acetate.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Vervain Root.....lb.	.30	—	.40
Nitrate, cryst.....oz.	.63	—	Bromide.....lb.	1.60	—	1.80	Violet Flowers.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Fused Cones.....oz.	.80	—	Carbonate.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Wahoo, Bark of Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Nucleinate.....oz.	.60	—	Chloride.....lb.	.40	—	.60	Bark of Tree.....lb.	.25	—	.35
Oxide.....oz.	1.10	—	Iodide.....oz.	.40	—	.45	Walnut Leaves.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Simaruba, Bark of Root.....lb.	.24	—	Nitrate, dry.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Water Pepper.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Skullcap Leaves.....lb.	.32	—	Granular, C. P.....lb.	.33	—	.40	Wax, Bay.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered.....lb.	.29	—	Peroxide (Hydrated).....lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Bees, yellow.....lb.	.45	—	.47
Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.20	—	Salicylate.....lb.	1.70	—	1.75	Carnauba, No 1.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Smilacin (Resinoid).....lb.	.25	—	Strophanthus Seed, brown.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75	Japan.....lb.	.25	—	.27
Snakeroot, Canada.....lb.	.35	—	Green.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25	White Hellebore, Root.....lb.	.23	—	.30
Soap, Castile, green.....lb.	.18	—	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.26	—	.30
Mottled, genuine.....lb.	.18	—	Styrychnine, Acetate, 1-8th.....oz.	2.25	—	2.38	White Pine Bark.....lb.	.15	—	.20
White Conti's.....lb.	.25	—	Alk., pow'd, 1-8th oz. v.....oz.	2.10	—	2.15	Whitting.....lb.	.04	—	.05
Soap, soft, green.....lb.	.23	—	Arsenate.....oz.	—	—	2.35	Wild Cherry Bark.....lb.	.12	—	.16
Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb.	.12	—	Glycerophosphate, 1/2-oz. v.....oz.	—	—	3.35	Ground.....lb.	.14	—	.18
Cut.....lb.	.20	—	Hypophosphite.....oz.	—	—	2.75	Willow Bark, black.....lb.	—	—	.18
Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	Nitrate, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	—	—	2.35	White.....lb.	—	—	.25
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused lb.	.50	—	Sulphate, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	—	—	1.65	Wintergreen Leaves.....lb.	.20	—	.26
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks	—	.85	Sublamine, S. & G.....oz.	—	—	.50	Winter's Bark.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.25	—	Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.35	—	.38	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou-ble Dist.....gal.	.73	—	.90
Arsenate.....lb.	.25	—	1-lb. cartons.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Barrels.....gal.	.58	—	.64
Arsenite, pure.....lb.	.65	—	Sulfonal, Bayer.....oz.	—	—	1.35	Witch Hazel Leaves.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Benzoate.....lb.	8.50	—	L. & F.....oz.	—	—	1.10	Wormseed (Chenopodium).....lb.	.16	—	.18
Bicarbonate.....lb.	.02 1/4	—	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....oz.	1.00	—	1.06	Levant (Santonica).....lb.	.80	—	.85
Bichromate.....lb.	.35	—	Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.....oz.	1.25	—	1.35	Wormwood Herb.....lb.	.25	—	.30
C.P., powdered.....oz.	.08	—	Sulphothyl.....lb.	—	—	2.50	Xeroform.....lb.	—	—	—
Bitartrate.....lb.	.80	—	Sulphur Chloride.....lb.	—	—	.50	Yellow Dock Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22
Bromide.....lb.	.85	—	Iodide.....oz.	.35	—	.42	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Cacodylate, 1 oz.....ea.	—	2.60	Flowers.....lb.	.04	—	.08	Benzoate.....oz.	.40	—	.60
Carbon (Sal Soda).....100 lbs.	1.75	—	Lac., precipitated.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Bromide.....lb.	.35	—	.40
C.P., cryst. U.S.P.....lb.	.13	—	Roll.....lb.	.03	—	.06	Chloride, fused.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Dried purified.....lb.	.16	—	Washed.....lb.	.09	—	.12	Granulated.....lb.	.40	—	.50
Granulated.....lb.	.02 1/4	—	Sumac bark.....lb.	.12	—	.16	Iodide.....oz.	.37	—	.44
Chlorate.....lb.	.45	—	Summer Savory Leaves.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Metallic C.P.....lb.	.45	—	.90
Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.15	—	Sunflower Seeds.....lb.	.07 1/2	—	.12	Gran., free from As.....lb.	.60	—	1.60
Cinnamate.....oz.	.40	—	Talcum, powdered.....lb.	.04	—	.06	Hypophosphite.....oz.	.22	—	.25
Citrate.....lb.	.75	—	Purified.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Lactophosphate.....oz.	—	—	—
Cyanide.....lb.	.40	—	Tamarinds.....kegs	2.40	—	2.50	Oxide, American.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.....oz.	1.18	—	Tannalbin.....oz.	—	—	.85	Eng. Hubbard's.....lb.	.59	—	.65
Hypophosphite, cryst.....lb.	.04	—	Tannoform.....oz.	—	—	.50	Peroxide.....lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Kegs, 112 lbs.....lb.	.02 1/2	—	Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	.95	—	1.05	Phenolsulphonate.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Granular.....lb.	.02 1/4	—	No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz.	—	—	.85	Permanganate.....oz.	—	—	.45
Iodide (oz. 37-45).....lb.	5.15	—	Tartar Emetic.....lb.	.65	—	.80	Phosphate.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Lactophosphate.....oz.	.20	—	Terebene (Optic, inact.).....lb.	—	—	.75	Phosphide.....oz.	.30	—	.40
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	—	.70	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Salicylate.....oz.	—	—	—
Nitrate.....lb.	.17	—	Terpinol.....lb.	—	—	2.00	Stearate.....lb.	—	—	.60
Nitrite.....lb.	—	.90	Thalline sulphate.....oz.	7.50	—	8.00	Sulphate, crystals.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Oxalate.....lb.	1.50	—	Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	.35	C.P.....lb.	.18	—	.25
Perborate.....lb.	.55	—	Theobromine.....oz.	—	—	1.90	Valerate.....lb.	—	—	15.00
Permanganate.....lb.	—	5.85	Theocin.....oz.	—	—	2.70	oz.	—	—	1.00
Phenolsulphonate.....lb.	1.00	—								

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

From January 29 to February 3, 1917

Imports

ACID—

75 casks, cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester.
100 casks, cresylic, The Barrett Co., Manchester.
58 drums, cresylic, The Barrett Co., Bristol.
66 casks, oxalic, R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.
100 casks, oxalic, Creevey & Rogers, Christiania.
40 casks, cresylic, G. Shepard Pages & Sons, Manchester.
100 casks, cresylic, W. A. Foster & Co., Manchester.

ARGOLS—

45 cases, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Barcelona.
104 bags, Tartas Chemical Co., Naples.

BALSAM—

15 cases, tolu, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.
1 barrel, copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Cortez.

BEANS—

50 bags, locust, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Faro.
1,237 cases, locust, R. Rumsey, Portimayo.
4 cases, vanilla, C. H. Dumarest, Colombo.

CAMPOR—

50 cases, A. Stallman & Co., Havre.

CARDAMOMS—

24 cases, McKesson & Robbins, Colombo.

CASEIN—

1,200 bags, Warehouse Mercantile Co., Buenos Aires.
218 bags, Casein Mfg. Co., Buenos Aires.
1,200 bags, J. Leeming & Co., Buenos Aires.

COPRA—

200 bags, Fruit Despatch Co., Kingston.
12 bags, F. Baker & Co., Kingston.

CREAM OF TARTAR—

231 barrels, Cream of Tartar Co., Rio de Janeiro.

CREOSOTE—

100 barrels, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Hull.

CRESOL—

8 drums, H. K. Mulford & Co., Hull.
10 drums Parke, Davis & Co., Hull.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—

50 bags, annatto, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
130 bags, annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
85 bags, annatto, N. Y. & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston.
10 cases, orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., Liverpool.
30 seroons, indigo, Henderson & Korn, Acajula.
89 seroons, indigo, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., La Union.
9 chests, indigo, Nixon, Forest Co., Calcutta.
5 chests, indigo, Arbeh & Honiberg, Calcutta.

ERGOT—

15 bags, rye, R. Hilliers Sons & Co., Vigo.
20 bags, rye, Smith, Kline & French, Vigo.
56 bags, rye, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Vigo.
17 bags, rye, H. Benkert, Bilbao.

ESSENTIAL OILS—

10 cases, orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
14 cases, orange, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
250 cases, lemon, J. B. Horner, Naples.
56 cases, lemon, Perciabarea & Saya, Naples.
40 cases, lemon, W. E. Rawleigh, Palermo.
50 cases, lemon, G. G. Euler, Palermo.

EXTRACTS—

80 cases, Chapel Freres, Havre.

GLYCERIN—

200 cases, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Bilbao.
15 cases, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
13 drums, American Trading Co., Buenos Aires.

GUARANA—

42 boxes, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.

GUMS—

782 bales, chicle, American Chicle Co., Belize.
50 bales, chicle, Isaac, Kubie & Co., Progresso.

HERBS—

3 bales, medicinal, S. B. Penick & Co., Manchester.
10 bags, druggists, C. L. Huisking, Rotterdam.
47 bags, druggists, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Barcelona.

IRON OXIDE—

35 casks, Reaches, River & Co., Liverpool.

JUICES—

45 cases, concentrated lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Bordeaux.
22 cases, lime, Middleton & Co., Bordeaux.

LICORICE—

149 bags, 115 cases, root, McAndrews & Forbes Co., Barcelona.
79 bales, root, A. Joensson, Bilbao.
150 cases, paste, Weaver & Sterry, Naples.

MANNA—

15 cases, Smith, Kline & French, Palermo.
10 cases, J. D. Hopkins & Co., Palermo.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—

3 casks, drugs, Dodge & Olcott, Havre.
4 bags, drugs, McKesson & Robbins, Valencia.
25 bags, drugs, Smith, Kline & French Co., Valencia.
9 bags, drugs, F. W. Meade & Co., Valencia.
10 cases, drugs, Vandegrift & Co., Havre.
9 cases, drugs, F. Meadows & Co., Havre.
10 casks, drugs, Bernard, Judae & Co., Havre.
88 boxes, drugs, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.

NAPHTHALENE—

44 casks, flake, Geisenheimer & Co., Manchester.

OILS—

20 barrels, rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Hull.
95 cases, peanut, Lamont, Corliss & Co., Rotterdam.
43 cases, distilled lime, H. Lange, Bordeaux.
135 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
21 cases, citronella, E. Hills & Sons, Colombo.

PERFUMERY—

50 cases, A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
1 case, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, rose, Rockhill & Victor, Bordeaux.
11 cases, T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.
4 cases, J. Murphy & Co., Bordeaux.
2 cases, G. Lueders & Co., Bordeaux.
35 cases, Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
54 cases, A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
15 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre.
18 cases, G. Borgfeldt & Co., Havre.
4 cases, E. H. Burr, Bordeaux.
4 cases, P. Labourette, Bordeaux.
60 cases, Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
19 cases, Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux.
106 cases, Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—

2 drums, Independent Trading Co., Havana.

QUEBRACHO—

1 box, extract, 7,340 pieces, New York Quebracho Wood Extract Co., Buenos Aires.
1,477 pieces wood, American Dyewood Co., Buenos Aires.

QUININE—

3 cases, United Fruit Co., Rotterdam.

ROOTS—

3 cases, ipecac, A. Held, Cartagena.
71 bags, gentian, A. Joensson, Bilbao.
565 bags, gentian, R. Fabien & Co., Bilbao.
11 boxes, ipecac, Goldsmith & Co., Santos.
3 bags, ipecac, American Trading Co., Cartagena.
50 bags, chicle, La Agencia Commercial, Progresso.

SODA, CAUSTIC—

1 box, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Santos.

SPICES—

75 bags, ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
23 bags, ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
100 bags, pimento, W. & E. Leaman, Kingston.
100 bags, ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.

SPONGES—

32 bales, A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.
17 bales, Leousi, Clonney & Co., Havana.

SUMAC—

112 sacks, M. Montagnone & Co., Palermo.
400 bales, A. Higgins, Palermo.
350 bags, Gravenhorst & Co., Palermo.

TALC—

200 bags, Binney & Smith, Bordeaux.
600 bags, L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux.

TAMARINDS—

300 cases, L. Gandolfi & Co., Genoa.

TARTAR—

84 bales, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Barcelona.

727 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Buenos Aires.

WAX—

42 bags, bees, C. M. Smith & Co., Buenos Aires.
38 bags, bees, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Santiago de Cuba.
85 bags, bees, F. E. Prado, Havana.
10 bags, bees, W. Hawes & Co., Nipe.
10 bags, bees, F. Ruiz, Manzanillo.

Exports

ACETONE—55 lbs., \$20, Portugal; 9,600 lbs., \$2,750, France.

ACID, ACETIC—81,184 lbs., \$10,063, England; 1,656 lbs., \$377, Portugal; 9,084 lbs., \$1,190, Australia; 411 lbs., \$85, Costa Rica; 112 lbs., \$19, Panama. 230,529 lbs., \$30,529, England; 1,002 lbs., \$120, Mexico; 40,833 lbs., \$6,000, France.

ACID, BENZOIC—400 lbs., \$64, Russia in Europe; 2,190 lbs., \$263, Sweden; 35 lbs., \$19, Argentina.

ACID, BORIC—200 lbs., \$27, Costa Rica; 100 lbs., \$14, Nicaragua. 110 lbs., \$21, Brazil; 287 lbs., \$38, Venezuela; 279 lbs., \$39, Cuba.

ACID, CARBOLIC—43 lbs., \$24, Russia in Europe; 117 lbs., \$65, Portugal; 508 lbs., \$520, Portugal; 227,575 lbs., \$144,313, England; 300 lbs., \$150, Chile; 4,080 lbs., \$2,326, England.

ACID, CITRIC—2,800 lbs., \$1,440, Sweden; 110 lbs., \$75, Panama; 112 lbs., \$73, Costa Rica; 220 lbs., \$156, Brazil; 100 lbs., \$68, Venezuela; 112 lbs., \$67, Panama; 124 lbs., \$72, Venezuela.

ACID, LACTIC—155 lbs., \$70, England; 1,388 lbs., \$452, Cuba.

ACID, MURIATIC—6,222 lbs., \$337, San Domingo; 170 lbs., \$15, Cuba. 185,745 lbs., \$4,319, Cuba.

ACID, OXALIC—388 lbs., \$193, Cuba.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—500 lbs., \$1,000, England; 10 lbs., \$23, Bermuda; 17 lbs., \$54, British South Africa.

ACID, SALICYLIC—75 lbs., \$122, Brazil; 2,050 lbs., \$2,255, England.

ACID, SULPHURIC—1,000 lbs., \$30, Nicaragua; 200 lbs., \$36, Dutch East Indies.

ACID, TARTARIC—5,000 lbs., \$3,350, China; 10,339 lbs., \$6,551, Sweden; 1,028 lbs., \$678, Cuba; 50 lbs., \$35, Nicaragua; 1,150 lbs., \$794, Peru; 112 lbs., \$72, Venezuela; 3,160 lbs., \$1,918, Cuba.

ALCOHOL—178,683 gals., \$69,858, France; 42 gals., \$40, Hayti; 800,114 gals., \$198,323, France; 6 gals., \$7, Colombia; 58,981 lbs., \$9,432, France.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—317 gals., \$315, Panama.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$37, Nicaragua.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—\$455, Peru; \$18,747, England; \$89, Panama; \$103, Ecuador; \$25, Cuba.

AMMONIA, AQUA—\$15, Cuba.

AMMONIAC, SAL—50 lbs., \$11, San Domingo; 50 lbs., \$10, Colombia.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—\$13,723, England; \$186,092, England; \$97,008, France.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—\$5,623, French West Indies.

ARSENIC—\$34, Brazil.

BALSAMS—\$3,172, France; \$262, Cuba; \$822, Cuba.

BEES WAX—996 lbs., \$324, Cuba.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—\$77, Brazil.

BORAX—\$21, Nicaragua; \$723, Cuba.

BROMINE—\$16,244, Australia.

CADMIUM—2,240 lbs., \$3,853, France.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—3,000 lbs., \$82, San Domingo; 1,559 lbs., \$49, Venezuela; 2,000 lbs., \$99, Salvador. 10,000 lbs., \$260, Cuba; 4,000 lbs., \$191, Costa Rica; 9,900 lbs., \$315, Brazil; 9,386 lbs., \$340, Dutch East Indies; 5,000 lbs., \$239, Costa Rica; 6,000 lbs., \$292, Nicaragua; 25,000 lbs., \$313, Panama; 7,500 lbs., \$369, Salvador 161,365 lbs., \$5,505, Argentina; 15,660 lbs., \$490, Brazil 2,204 lbs., \$70, Venezuela; 10,000 lbs., \$260, Bermuda; 214,000 lbs., \$5,492, Cuba; 3,500 lbs., \$126, French West Indies; 2,000 lbs., \$95, Dutch East Indies.

CARBON DISULPHIDE—\$360, Dutch East Indies.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—\$964, England.

CASTOR OIL—10 gals., \$17, Mexico; 50 gals., \$83, Hayti; 10 gals., \$24, Brazil; 20 gals., \$29, Honduras; 250 gals., \$30, Nicaragua; 10 gals., \$19, Honduras; 250 gals., 270, Cuba; 10 gals., \$15, Venezuela; 20 gals., \$30, Venezuela; 250 gals., \$252, French West Indies.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—\$900, Russia in Europe; \$1,454, England; \$754, England.

CHLORINE—\$55, Panama.

CHLOROFORM—\$25, England; \$14, Salvador; \$260, Norway; \$126, Portugal; \$630, Cuba; \$14, Chile; \$7, Panama; \$157, British West Indies.

COCO NUT OIL—\$301, Cuba. \$1,357, Cuba; \$2,672, Brazil; \$31, Panama.

COCOA BUTTER—\$11, San Domingo; \$100, Cuba.
COPPER SULPHATE—50 lbs., \$9, Hayti; 10,404 lbs., \$1,460, Salvador; 22,000 lbs., \$2,612, Brazil; 124 lbs., \$18, Venezuela; 10,350 lbs., \$1,345, Cuba.

CREAM OF TARTAR—\$47, Costa Rica; \$105, Nicaragua; 1,933 lbs., \$83, Cuba.

CREOSOTE OIL—\$625, Panama.

DYES AND DYEUFFS—\$250, France; \$50, Japan; \$8,525, England; \$225, Cuba; \$6,276, Portugal; \$160, British South Africa; \$7,136, France. \$1,050, Italy; \$2,293, Portugal; \$780, Salvador; \$14,171, Brazil; \$49, Venezuela; \$3,360, France; \$56,100, Sweden; \$733, England; \$269, Cuba.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$70, Salvador; \$423, Japan; \$777, Portugal; \$650, England; \$300, Australia; \$459, New Zealand; \$4,735, England; \$9,654, England; \$134, Cuba.

EPSOM SALTS—349 lbs., \$9, Hayti. 150 lbs., \$9, Colombia; 200 lbs., \$10, Panama; 600 lbs., \$34, Nicaragua; 330 lbs., \$19, Nicaragua; 44,676 lbs., \$2,280, Brazil; 2,000 lbs., \$53, Guatemala. 1,000 lbs., \$26, Salvador.

ESSENTIAL OILS—\$7,050, England; \$60, Panama; \$705, Panama; \$2,632, France; \$33, Honduras; \$28, Nicaragua; \$148, Cuba.

ETHER—\$230, Cuba; \$128, Salvador; \$25, Cuba. ETHER, SULPHURIC—\$31, Cuba.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$514, England. \$54, Panama.

FORMALDEHYDE—13,147 lbs., \$1,064, France; 50 lbs., \$10, Guatemala; 17,400 lbs., \$2,460, France; 29,299 lbs., \$2,774, France; 615 lbs., \$118, Portugal; 5,440 lbs., \$561, Cuba; 8,000 lbs., \$975, Australia; 220 lbs., \$36, Salvador; 2,501 lbs., \$258, Cuba; 5,000 lbs., \$528, Dutch East Indies; 16,000 lbs., \$1,680, Cuba; 2,000 lbs., \$240, French West Indies.

GLUCOSE—135,600 lbs., \$4,346, France; 55,630 lbs., \$1,847, Norway; 25,104 lbs., \$845, Cuba; 147,317 lbs., \$1,433, British South Africa.

GLYCERIN—56 lbs., \$30, San Domingo. 1,030 lbs., \$1,220, Italy; 200 lbs., \$113, Mexico; 200 lbs., \$134, Ecuador; 21,611 lbs., \$9,390, England; 2,509 lbs., \$1,280, Cuba; 100 lbs., \$53, Azores; 50 lbs., \$27, Costa Rica; 100 lbs., \$55, Salvador; 66 lbs., \$37, Colombia; 48 lbs., \$28, Panama; 915,504 lbs., \$440,719, Italy; 100 lbs., \$57, French West Indies; 515 lbs., \$283, Venezuela.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$20, Cuba; \$468, England; \$35, Salvador; \$70, Cuba; \$83, Brazil; \$39, Peru; \$119, Panama; \$42, Salvador; \$999, Cuba; \$568, Chile; \$96, Ecuador; \$161, Peru; \$24, Azores; \$3,829, Swelen; \$62, Panama; \$1,208, Cuba.

IODINE—\$46, Guatemala; \$10,348, England; \$342, Salvador.

LEAD ARSENATE—\$1,065, Peru; \$3,638, Dutch East Indies.

LEAD SUGAR—\$635, England.

LIME ACETATE—381,069 lbs., \$13,495, France.

LIME CHLORIDE—\$195, Brazil; \$175, Portugal; \$694, Brazil; \$33,068, Sweden; \$237, Brazil; \$6,899, Norway; \$671, Cuba.

OPIUM—5 lbs., \$65, Cuba.

PARIS GREEN—\$88, Brazil.

PEPPERMINT OIL—300 lbs., \$660, England; \$34 lbs., \$1,600, England; 165 lbs., \$481, New Zealand; 70 lbs., \$70, Australia; 600 lbs., \$1,500, France.

PERFUMERY—\$601, Portugal; \$86, Costa Rica; \$56, Panama; \$40, Jamaica; \$2,727, Cuba; \$137, Caile; \$163, Colombia; \$301, Ecuador; 137, Peru; \$1,133, Australia; \$72, New Zealand; \$4,618, British South Africa.

PETROLEUM JELLY—\$1,586, Russia in Europe; \$22, Nicaragua; \$22, Hayti; \$1,040, England; \$370, Panama; \$40, Argentina; \$155, Brazil; \$302, Uruguay; \$145, Australia; \$55, Salvador; \$128, Cuba; \$36, Colombia; \$46, Peru; \$137, Australia; \$86, New Zealand; \$330, British South Africa; \$280, Brazil; \$1,095, Australia; \$269, New Zealand; \$26, Nicaragua; \$432, Ecuador; \$39, Peru; \$29, Uruguay; \$583, Norway; \$22, Barbados; \$41, Cuba; \$97, British South Africa; \$90, Portuguese Africa; \$25, Azores. \$2,580, France; \$44, Bermuda.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN—\$784, England.

POTASH, CAUSTIC—1,734 lbs., \$1,250, Cuba.

POTASSIUM BICHRONATE—12,980 lbs., \$5,174, Sweden; 12,173 lbs., \$4,368, China; 49,758 lbs., \$19,424, Japan; 5,278 lbs., \$2,123, Cuba.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—71 lbs., \$40, Cuba.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—324 lbs., \$152, Brazil; 28 lbs., \$17, Cuba; 1,680 lbs., \$1,226, Colombia; 23,184 lbs., \$15,983, Panama.

POTASSIUM BICHRONATE—4,325 lbs., \$1,889, Portugal; 3,360 lbs., \$1,277, Spain.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—444 lbs., \$575, Chile.

POTASSIUM SALTS—10 lbs., \$22, Panama; 22 lbs., \$48, Salvador.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE—220 lbs., \$147, Salvador.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE—1,060 lbs., \$1,001, Brazil; 532 lbs., \$489, Portugal; 2,621 lbs., \$2,476, Brazil.

QUININE—\$584, Honduras; \$19, Dutch West Indies; \$275, Brazil; \$132, Venezuela; \$1,154, Nicaragua; \$177, Brazil; \$1,622, Venezuela.

ROOTS AND HERBS—\$37, Nicaragua; \$600, England; \$25, Panama; \$13, Cuba; \$139, France; \$12, Peru; \$5,275, England; \$25, Venezuela; \$610, France; \$10,291, Sweden; \$24, Panama; \$94, Venezuela; \$65, Venezuela.

SALOL—790 lbs., \$1,980, England; 3,340 lbs., \$5,000, Sweden.

SALTPETER—100 lbs., \$31, Mexico; 1,870 lbs., \$550, Brazil; 4,200 lbs., \$762, Brazil; 1,024 lbs., \$230, Venezuela.

SASSAFRAS OIL—\$975, England.

SODA, ASH—201,660 lbs., \$5,798, Argentina; 3,750 lbs., \$86, Brazil; 4,254 lbs., \$38, Nicaragua; 360,000 lbs., \$3,921, Cuba; 12,853 lbs., \$414, Brazil; 240,000 lbs., \$12,614, Cuba; 53,337 lbs., \$1,673, Brazil; 66,610 lbs., \$2,081, Norway; 60,664 lbs., \$669, Cuba.

SODA CAUSTIC—21,600 lbs., \$918, Sweden; 445,461 lbs., \$26,374, Japan; 65,540 lbs., \$2,847, France; 23,624 lbs., \$667, Cuba; 24,600 lbs., \$1,229, Brazil; 67,500 lbs., \$2,675, Uruguay; 211,77 lbs., \$4,234, France; 10,864 lbs., \$404, Portugal; 78,000 lbs., \$2,924, Australia; 47,067 lbs., \$1,941, Finland; 467,834 lbs., \$30,063, Italy; 18,693 lbs., \$354, Honduras; 3,000 lbs., \$183, Cuba; 124,660 lbs., \$5,856, Brazil; 6,750 lbs., \$300, Venezuela; 1,599 lbs., \$62, Dutch East Indies; 67,000 lbs., \$9,475, Australia; 100,500 lbs., \$3,702, New Zealand; 675 lbs., \$32, Panama; 116,637 lbs., \$5,670, Norway; 2,440 lbs., \$99, Barbados; 10,125 lbs., \$456, Cuba.

SODA, SAL—625 lbs., \$9, Panama; 2,010 lbs., \$23, Jamaica; 46,500 lbs., \$608, Cuba; 760 lbs., \$11, Dutch West Indies; 4,824 lbs., \$99, Brazil; 5,000 lbs., \$78, England.

SODIUM ACETATE—48,991 lbs., \$4,607, England.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,736 lbs., \$55, Hayti; 1,270 lbs., \$28, San Domingo; 216 lbs., \$11, Panama; 48,180 lbs., \$672, Cuba. 250 lbs., \$12, Ecuador; 50,000 lbs., \$715, Cuba; 2,400 lbs., \$71, Venezuela; 400 lbs., \$71, Cuba.

SODIUM BICHRONATE—72,438 lbs., \$15,756, Japan; 16,583 lbs., \$3,371, Portugal; 4,307 lbs., \$1,072, Spain; 11,075 lbs., \$2,595, England; 12,490 lbs., \$2,470, Norway.

SODIUM CYANIDE—4,940 lbs., \$3,211, Dutch East Indies.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—222 lbs., \$4, Panama; 29,200 lbs., \$367, Sweden; 1,000 lbs., \$2, Argentina; 24,319 lbs., \$535, Bolivia; 17,920 lbs., \$2,150, British South Africa.

SODIUM NITRATE—4,750 lbs., \$314, Brazil.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—33,600 lbs., \$5,040, Australia; 32,400 lbs., \$4,872, New Zealand.

SODIUM SALTS—\$48, Hayti; \$136, Panama; \$25, Brazil; \$1,047, Portugal; \$907, Spain; \$46, Cuba; \$469, Peru; \$7,903, France; \$27, Bermuda; \$1,071, Brazil; \$1,462, Dutch East Indies; \$125, England; \$160, Costa Rica; \$733, Cuba.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—112 lbs., \$136, British South Africa.

SODIUM SILICATE—336,762 lbs., \$5,834, Argentina; 4,335 lbs., \$85, Brazil; 40,965 lbs., \$629, Cuba. 2,155 lbs., \$58, Honduras; 2,530 lbs., \$32, Panama; 7,100 lbs., \$337, Brazil.

SODIUM SULPHATE—312 lbs., \$4, Mexico; 10,860 lbs., \$176, Cuba; 2,000 lbs., \$33, Guatemala; 290 lbs., \$12, Venezuela; 13,503 lbs., \$405, Cuba.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—150 lbs., \$7, Brazil; 13,339 lbs., \$400, Brazil; 300 lbs., \$29, Argentina.

SPONGES—130 lbs., \$185, Australia.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—19 tons, \$1,112, Russia in Europe; 3 tons, \$146, Brazil; 2 tons, \$82, Brazil; 5 tons, \$60, Argentina.

VANILLA BEANS—101 lbs., \$162, Argentina.

ZINC OXIDE—48,450 lbs., \$6,552, England; 75,000 lbs., \$7,313, France; 700 lbs., \$150, Portugal; 7,800 lbs., \$740, Colombia; 90,000 lbs., \$13,500, France. 336,650 lbs., \$30,584, England; 30,191 lbs., \$3,170, Scotland; 7,500 lbs., \$420, Cuba; 224,000 lbs., \$21,240, England.

ENGLAND TO CONTROL FERTILIZERS

LONDON, February 6.—Feeding stuffs and fertilizers having become abnormally dear, Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, is taking steps to control them with the object of reducing the price and at the same time keeping up the supplies. This he is doing after consultation with the English Board of Agriculture, the Scottish Board of Agriculture, and the Irish Department of Agriculture.

With regard to fertilizers, a committee has been appointed to make any arrangements that may be necessary for increasing the supply of fertilizers in the United Kingdom and for controlling as far as might be necessary their output and distribution.

OBITUARY

Nathaniel B. Cook, who was prominently identified with the oil trade of New York for many years, died at his home in Brooklyn on Wednesday at the age of 87 years. He had not taken an active part in business for some years, but had enjoyed good health up to a very recent date.

Mr. Cook was born in New York on December 8, 1829, and first entered business as a merchant in 1865 as a member of the firm of Barker & Cook. On the dissolution of that partnership in 1871 he continued the business at 148 Front street under his own name until 1907, when the N. B. Cook Oil Company was formed.

DRUG NEWS IN OTHER CITIES

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 6.—Dr. B. G. Henning was re-elected president of the Webster-Warnock Chemical Company at the annual stockholders' meeting held yesterday. Dr. Max Henning was re-elected vice-president and all other officers re-named. They are: Silas Riggs, general manager; J. J. Elvert, secretary and treasurer, and Judge Robert H. Stickley, member of the board of directors. Judge Stickley and the administrative officers constitute the board. The meeting was held at the plant of the company.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 6.—The Bridgewater Chemical Company, it is reported in the drug trade is preparing to open a branch in this city. T. J. Stewart is president and Walter D. Stewart is secretary of the company. Both men are well-known to the drug and chemical trade here.

COLUMBUS, O., February 6.—According to an announcement of the industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce approximately \$125,000 is to be expended in the erection of a new chemical manufacturing plant in this city by the Federal Chemical Company of Louisville, Ky. A plot of 15 acres adjoining the C. A. & C. railroad north of Bonham avenue has been purchased for the factory site.

PARIS, TENN., February 6.—Stockholders of the American-French Perfume Company, elected the following board of directors for the ensuing year: J. D. Atkins, C. F. Williams, B. Himelhoch, W. S. Duval, J. P. Haynes, A. W. Jackson. The officers are: J. D. Atkins, president; C. F. Williams, vice-president; T. E. Leach, treasurer; J. L. Stewart, secretary and treasurer.

SHIPPING AND RAILROAD SITUATION ACUTE

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has refused to accept shipments for export. The Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna, the Erie, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New Haven and other large carriers are receiving freight under close restrictions.

In explanation of the refusal of the New Jersey Central to accept export freight, Vice-president T. B. Kooms, said that for some time there has been evidence of an increasing lack of steamship space. Because of this, he said, he shut down upon shipments. It has also been rumored recently that the Italian Government would requisition its vessels, which would further reduce the available tonnage.

"We have reached a crisis in transportation such as has never occurred before, and the railroad men, even with the co-operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are absolutely unable to solve the problem," was the frank admission.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

The National Chemical Company, Ltd., Chicago; capital, \$2,500; Thomas Mackiernan, William C. Ryan.

The Reward Chemical Company, Toledo, O.; capital, \$10,000; J. L. Greenbaum, A. A. Greenburg, C. Hopp, L. J. Mechler, Sadie N. Joyce.

The Hawkes-Rothrock Drug Company, Mount Airy, Va., capital, \$10,000 authorized, \$3,000 subscribed; R. L. Hawkes, P. S. Rothrock, Kathlene Hawkes.

Etzel Drug Company, Clear Lake, Ia., capital, \$15,000; John L. Etzel, W. H. Rosemond, C. A. Etzel, H. A. Miller.

Commercial Acid Company, East St. Louis, Ill.; capital, \$2,000,000; W. H. Cooke, J. W. Gerhard, M. F. Chase.

Victor Halper Drug Corporation, New York. capital, \$50,000; Irugs, chemicals; H. Segal, A. V. and V. Halper, 402 East 147th street.

Kenway Products Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, \$10,000;

Want Ads

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alkalis, chemicals; F. B. Knowlton, R. Rudolph, A. Edgars, 94 Hutton street, Jersey City, N. J.

Phoebe Snow Laboratories, Inc., New York, capital, \$120,000; druggists' sundries, toilet, fancy articles, dry goods, glassware, perfumeries, dyestuffs; M. J. Kane, O. G. Kalish, A. Gold, 656 Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Tiemann Chemical Company, Inc., New York; capital, \$50,000; chemists, druggists; A. E. Holley, A. Hosch, A. W. Tiemann, 368 W. 50th street.

Commercial Products Corporation, New York; capital, \$5,000; dyes, chemicals; G. W. Roosevelt, Jr., F. Dassau, J. Staier, 575 Riverside Drive.

Merger.—Durex Chemical Company, Inc., with the Durex Chemical Corporation, New York.

Capital Increases

Wilford Hall Laboratories, Port Chester, New York, \$55,000 to \$555,000.

William S. Gray and Company, Bay Shore, \$250,000 to \$500,000.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	28	34
do preferred	49	54
By-Products Coke	170	178
Casolin Co. of America	38	43
Davison Chemical	42	45
Dow Chemical	260	275
do preferred	100	101
Electro Bleaching	300	...
Federal Chemical	89	95
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	525	545
Grasselli Chemical	240	250
Grasselli Scrip	24	26
Harrison Bros.	195	...
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	70	85
do preferred	80	90
Kentucky Solvay	235	265
Matheson Alkali (new)	58	61
do preferred	100	110
Merrimac Chemical	84	86
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	23	27
do preferred	63	67
Mutual Chemical	63	23
Niagara Alkali pfd	150	...
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	102	107
Rollin Chemical	100
do preferred	50
Semet Solvay Co.	320	340
Smith Agricultural Chemical	135
Solvay Process	300	320
Standard Chemical	100	140

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“ASPIRIN”

Trade-Mark

The Trade-Mark “Aspirin” (Registered U. S. Patent Office) is entirely separate from the patent on Acetyl Salicylic Acid and will not expire with this patent.

The Trade-Mark “Aspirin” remains our exclusive property, and therefore only acetyl salicylic acid manufactured by The Bayer Company, Inc., can be marketed or sold as “Aspirin.”

Any violation of our trade-mark rights will be vigorously prosecuted.

Literature in confirmation of the above statements, together with copy of patent, will be furnished on application.

THE BAYER COMPANY, Inc.

117 Hudson Street,

New York, N. Y.

